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PANORAMA OF CHELSEA RIVER BASIN BETWEEN MERIDIAN AND CHELSEA STREET BRIDGES



On extreme left, on East Boston side, is shown Eastern Coal Company's wharf and Boston & Rockport Block Company, then fender pier protecting water pipes, Eastern Dredging Company in center, Glendon wharf on right and East Boston gas piers and Standard Oil depot just beyond. Returning, on the Chelsea side are the Standard Oil Company's property, Greene ship-repairing yards, lumber yard in center and Magee furnace plant and United States wharf property on left.

NO TOLLS FOR U. S. SHIPS IN CANAL BILL AS IT PASSES SENATE

Goes to Conference Committee With Amendment Barring Railroad-Owned Vessels From Free Use

MODIFY HOUSE PLAN

Lower Branch Would Require Every Railroad to Sell Steamship Lines With Which It Might Compete

WASHINGTON—The Panama canal administration bill providing free passage to American ships, prohibiting railroad-owned vessels from using the waterway and authorizing the establishment of a one-man government when the canal is completed, was passed by the Senate Friday night by a vote of 47 to 15.

The provision for free tolls, which was fought out in the Senate Wednesday, was indorsed again just before the passage of the measure.

Attached to the bill as it passed the Senate were two important amendments directed at trust or railroad control of steamship lines. The first, by Senator Reed, would prohibit ships owned by an illegal industrial combination from using the canal; and the second, by Senator Bourne, would force railroads to give up water lines that might otherwise be their competitors, if it were proved that they were stifling competition.

Opponents of the free toll provision for American ships, against which Great Britain made formal protest, carried their contest up to the last moment. Just before the passage of the bill, Senator Root moved to strike out the section giving free tolls to American coastwise vessels; and Senator Smith of Georgia moved to strike out the provision for free tolls to American ships in the foreign trade. Both of these amendments were defeated.

As the bill passed, it would permit American coastwise vessels to pass through the canal free, without conditions; while American foreign trade ships might pass through free if their owners agreed to sell the vessels to the United States at a fair price in time of war or emergency.

The great contest of the day centered about the provision to prohibit railroad owned ships from using the canal. The broad terms of the original House bill, which would have required every railroad in the country to dispose at once of any steamship lines with which it might otherwise compete, were not accepted by the Senate. This was modified so that railroads would be prohibited

(Continued on page five, column one)

HIGH COST OF LIVING DISCUSSED BY LEADER OF PROHIBITIONISTS

WAUKESHA, Wis.—Hundreds of persons are gathering at Cutler park this afternoon to witness the informal ceremony which will serve to notify Eugene W. Chaffin of Tucson, Ariz., that he had been named the candidate for President by the Prohibition national convention held recently at Atlantic City, N. J.

The Rev. Dr. Charles M. Meade of New York, chairman of the convention, will deliver the notification address.

The presidential candidate will make a brief address in which he will charge the old parties with neglecting the supreme issue in the high cost of living problem—the production of liquor.

NEW COMMISSION IS SOON TO TAKE SALISBURY BEACH

HAVERHILL, Mass.—G. E. Dole, chairman of the Salisbury beach commission, gives out this statement of the commission's intentions:

"This is considerable of an undertaking. We have discussed and talked it over and we submitted a list of questions we could not answer to the attorney-general three weeks ago, and have received no answer as yet. We think that we will appraise the damages and take the beach as soon as we can."

He believed the commission should take the associates' land first.

This statement follows the hearing last night in this city at which were present the three commissioners, Mr. Dole of this city, Frank Stanley of Lawrence and the Rev. Jacob H. Spaulding of Salisbury, together with Clerk J. Q. Evans of Salisbury.

ARMY MARKSMEN TO ENTER RIFLE TOURNEY

There are prospects for at least two United States service teams entering the All-America match in the New England Military Rifle Association tournament at Wakefield, Aug. 20.

Capt. Harry Lay, U. S. marine corps, arrived at the range today with the marine corps detachment, from which a team will be picked to enter the match.

Maj. John M. Portal, secretary of the association, is to open negotiations with the fleet commander of the naval vessels in this vicinity and it is believed a navy team will be entered.

Entries have been received from the Manchester Rifle and Gun Club for the smooth bore matches and company H of the first New Hampshire infantry, at present holding the first corps cadet trophy, is sending a team prepared to defend its title for another year.

NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY BATTLE WITH NEW ENGLAND TODAY

Red Army Under Direction of General Smith Endeavoring to Cut off New York Water Supply

WIRELESS IS USED

New Troops Going to Sphere of Operations for Other Maneuvers to Be Begun in Connecticut Next Week

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—New York troops are on the way to assist the regular army. Today the men of New York and New Jersey will contend with those of New England, each side having the assistance of regular cavalry and infantry forces.

Lieut.-Col. Grierson, commander of the tenth infantry, U. S. A., holds his regiment in the lowlands, about six miles from New Haven. Colonel Grierson was enthusiastic over the reception he received from the citizens of Massachusetts on his march here.

A few hundred yards from camp and near the town of Orange are the headquarters of Brig. Gen. Smith, who will command the Red army. On the opposite side of the road is the camping ground of the first and second brigades of the M. V. M., commanded respectively by Brig. Gen. Frederick E. Pierce and Brig. Gen. William A. Pew Jr., while on the left of Gen. Pierce will be the first brigade of the New York national guard and two batteries of field artillery, also from New York.

To reach this point the troops on their arrival at Derby will have from four to five miles to march. Those troops leaving home early on Sunday morning should arrive in Derby before noon, and should have time to get into camp and settled before sundown.

STRATFORD, Conn.—The Blue army of defense is protecting the Croton water shed in Westchester county, N. Y., the source of the New York water supply, and the city itself against the advance of the Red army of invasion in the present maneuver campaign. Theoretically the Reds landed at New Bedford, Mass., a week ago and since then have been marching southwestward to make their attack on New York city.

The main headquarters of the umpire, General Tasker Bliss and his assistants at Paradise Green will be known as Camp Lee. The headquarters of the Blue army under Gen. Albert F. Mills will be northwest of here and those of the Red army under Brig.-Gen. F. A. Smith will probably be at Milford.

Three wireless stations have been set up by the signal corps, one at headquarters at Paradise Green; one at Milford and another at Long hill which will be an observation point for the Blue army.

On Monday and Tuesday the instructional period will begin with marches of five miles a day.

YOUNG TURKISH ULTIMATUM FOR CONSTANTINOPLE

(By the United Press)
SALONIKA—A Young Turkish emissary left for Constantinople to deliver to the government an ultimatum the details of which have not been made public but amounting in general tenor to a demand that the Sultan dismiss his advisers of the military league, replacing them with a group acceptable to the committee of union and progress. If met with a refusal the Young Turks are expected to resort to force and probably will try to set up a new government.

DEMOCRATS SAID TO HAVE COMPROMISED ON ONE BATTLESHIP

WASHINGTON—By a compromise practically effected Friday by the divisions of the Democratic party favorable and unfavorable to a battleship program, provision will be made in the naval appropriation bill for one dreadnought. A petition was circulated for a caucus next Wednesday night, when it is expected the program will be accepted.

The two-battleship champions are said to be insisting that the ship to be authorized shall be more powerful than any now afloat or contemplated.

Congressman Padgett, chairman of the naval committee, was in conference with senators and he got a promise from them that they would accept one battleship instead of two, provided it was specified that the new ship is to be the strongest ever constructed.

An informal conference with officials of the navy department resulted in a tentative agreement that the new ship shall be well over 30,000 tons displacement, and carry an equipment of guns of greater capacity than those of any ship ever floated or designed.

The proposal will be resisted, however, as there are some members of the naval affairs committee who believe that smaller and faster battleships of the cruiser dreadnought type are preferable to those of heavier armament and slower speed.

PREMIER POINCARE, GUEST OF CZAR, IS WELCOME IN RUSSIA

NEW YORK—Details of the arrival of the French premier in Russia are given in a special cable despatch to the New York Sun. When the French armored cruiser Conde, with Raymond Poincare, the French premier on board, arrived at Cronstadt she was saluted by the Russian warships. M. Grigorovitch, Russian minister of marine, the French ambassador and staff of the French embassy boarded the Conde. The French premier was the guest of M. Grigorovitch at dinner in the evening.

M. Poincare will come to St. Petersburg this morning on board the Russian admiral's yacht and will be met at the quay by M. Kokovtzeff, minister of finance; M. Sazonoff, minister of foreign affairs; M. Izvolsky, master of the court, and many other officials.

The premier will stay at Peterhof palace Sunday and Monday as the guest of the czar and will have an audience with his majesty. On Monday he will attend a state luncheon in the palace.

DR. ELIOT NEARS HOME, ENDING WORLD TOUR

Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, is now on the last stage of his trip around the world, being due in New York at 6:55-tonight. In carrying out his plan to go at once to the Eliot summer home at Northeast Harbor, Me., it is uncertain whether he will go direct on the Bar Harbor express, leaving New York late this evening, or go by way of Boston.

In the latter case an informal greeting awaits him from members of the Harvard Club, who are only awaiting definite information as to Dr. Eliot's movements to complete their plans.

Dr. Eliot left Chicago at 1:40 p. m. Friday on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, accompanied by Mrs. Eliot and their granddaughter, Miss Ruth Eliot, and Roger Pierce, his secretary. They reached Chicago from San Francisco on Friday.

Dr. Eliot started on his trip around the world from New York on Nov. 7, 1911. He passed through France and Italy and went from there to Ceylon.

The trip was made by Dr. Eliot in the interest of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and lectures were delivered by the Harvard president at the large cities of Japan and China.

"We departed from New York on Nov. 5," said Dr. Eliot. "On Dec. 2 we reached Colombo."

"Our plans brought us first to Singapore, then to Hongkong, which city we reached on March 22. I visited in turn Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking and Pao Ting Fu. In two months and a half were spent in China, in which time I visited colleges and universities, missions, hospitals, palaces and government buildings. I talked with many leading men, Chinese and foreigners, English, Germans, Americans and French."

Dr. Eliot proceeded to tell of his audiences with Dr. Sun Yat Sep, Mr. Tong, premier of China, and the President, Yuan Shi Kai.

"I also had audiences with several members of the Chinese cabinet and made a deep study of the Chinese situation."

"What is your view of the revolution in China?" was asked.

"The achievement of the republic was in itself a remarkable thing," said Dr. Eliot, "but the Chinese are confronted with many other great difficulties. Everything must be organized. This will

FISHERMAN DOCKS AFTER GROUNDING

Sunken nearly to her gunwales, the Provincetown fishing schooner Nettie Franklin, Captain Ventura, which ran aground on Gallipoli's island while tacking in the channel last night was towed into East Boston drydock today by the tug Sadie Ross. The vessel was leaking rapidly.

The Franklin ran aground at high tide last night and remained ashore until this morning when the tug Sadie Ross pulled her off.

doubtless be a long job. The western powers should be very patient and hopeful."

"Did you bring back any impression of the Chinese as a people?"

"Yes, I brought a very strong impression that the people are honest and laborious."

"Are the people desirous of recognition of the new republic?"

"Yes, extremely so, but I think that the United States should cooperate with the other six powers in this respect."

EXILE THOUGHT SEEKING TO RULE

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti—News has been given out that Gen. Saint Just has either started or is about to start to claim the presidency of Haiti, bringing with him a party of followers who went into exile in Jamaica after the Leconte presidency began. It is said that General Auguste, the choice of the Haitian congress as President Leconte's successor, will not give up without resistance. Many in the army are understood to favor Gen. Saint Just.

Reports are current that the Dominican government is preparing a demand for an explanation of alleged activity of Haitians in stirring revolution in Santo Domingo.

MANY PUBLIC BEQUESTS MADE

DEDHAM, Mass.—Many public bequests are contained in the will of Lydia L. Morton of Quincy, dated June 5, 1911, among which are \$5000 to the trustees of the Thomas Crane public library of Quincy as a permanent fund to be known as the George W. Crane fund; \$500 to the Needlewomen's Guild of Quincy; \$1000 to the Sunday school of the First church of that city and \$500 to the Alliance of the church.

The Quincy Women's Club gets \$1000; the Unity Circle of King's Daughters, \$1000 and the Fragment Society of the First church \$500. Thomas Edward Bixby of Quincy is named as executor and sole trustee.

RETALIATE SAYS ASTOR'S GAZETTE

(By the United Press)
LONDON—Alone among the London newspapers, William Waldorf Astor's Pall Mall Gazette indulges in no denunciation of America today for the form in which the United States Senate passed the Panama canal bill.

"It is a question of business," says the Pall Mall Gazette, "and not of national honor or security, and it should be met by business methods. If Americans intend to discriminate against British ships we are fully justified in retaliating on Canadian lakes and in Canadian canals."

OPENING OF MERIDIAN STREET DRAWBRIDGE TO COME NEXT WEEK

Chelsea River Improvements Are Advanced Another Notch With Completion of New Span Over the Stream

MANY FIRMS AIDED

Government to Expend \$85,000 in Widening and Deepening Channel for Benefit of the Growing Shipping

Improvements in Chelsea river between the Meridian street and Chelsea street bridges, including federal widening and deepening of the channel at a cost of \$85,000, will be advanced with the completion of the new draw of the Meridian street bridge to be turned over to foot travel next Tuesday or Wednesday and to car and teaming traffic a week later, according to Frederic H. Fay, commissioner of bridges of Boston.

The start on the dredging of the new channel depends largely upon the action of the metropolitan water and sewerage board which is expected either to remove or sink below the bottom of the channel the water pipes now crossing from Chelsea to East Boston. The East Boston channel through the draw which now has a 100-foot passage on each side, has been dredged to a depth of 30 feet to accommodate heavy shipping while the channel on the Chelsea side has been left at its initial depth for lighter draft vessels.

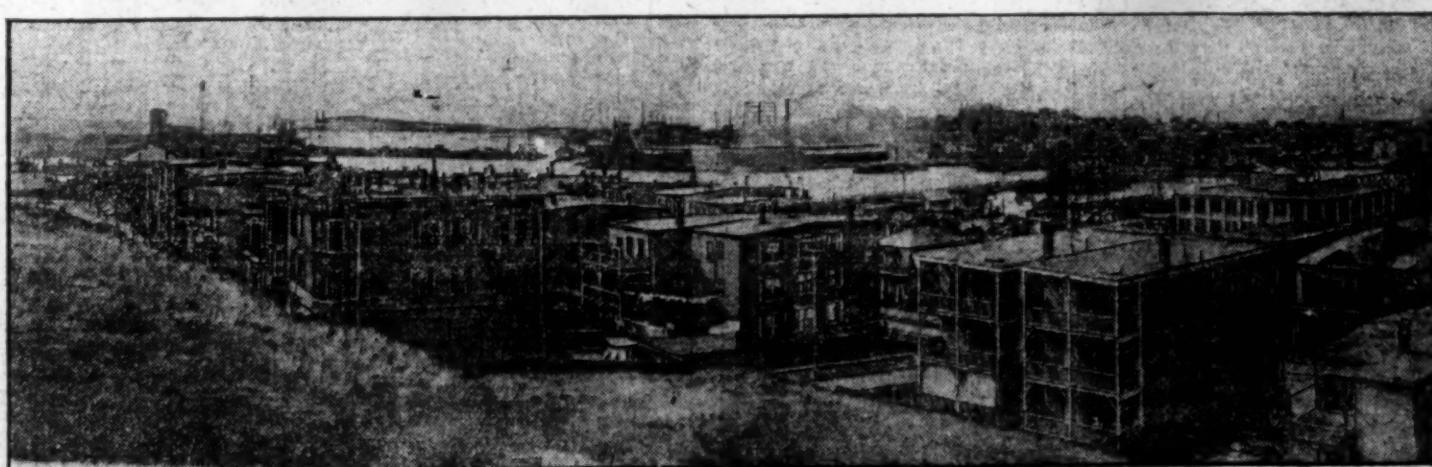
This new approach to the 4500 foot stretch of river between the bridges, which by virtue of the government recognition becomes a part of Boston inner harbor, will give appropriate access to the new channel. The latter is to be dredged to a depth of 25 feet below mean low water to a width of 150 feet.

The contemplated improvements recall public attention to an interesting bit of the inner harbor for the development of this section was started in 1835 by one of Boston's present ferris which up to a short time ago had preserved its original name, the Winnisimmet Company. It is the oldest ferry in the United States having been first maintained by the Indians of that tribe.

Starting with the purchase of the Williams and Shurtleff farms the Winnisimmet Company built a dike on the line of what is now Marginal street in Chelsea to support that road. The land between the dike and the waterfront was developed for industrial and commercial

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HARBOR AND APPROACH TO CHELSEA BASIN



Chelsea north bridge (draw open) and mouth of Mystic river in left background—Winnisimmet ferry boat at right center just approaching slip to left of Chelsea end of Marginal street bridge from East Boston side in center

The Free Want Pages of the Monitor are universally known as highly valuable and serviceable to the position seeker and the employer. Send in an ad today. It will be printed six days without charge with the privilege of renewal.

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Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

FOR PRESIDENT

Yale, Princeton and Harvard,
Now each has a man
A-running for office
As fast as he can.
So we're certain to have,
When with voting we're through,
A collegebred man
And a thoroughbred, too.

The "trust question" will loom large during the fall campaign. When all the other trusts are incorporated into one gigantic trust, we trust the trust question will be settled.

REVISED GEOGRAPHY

When all its parts were joined and near,
And all in one snug spot,
The name our country chose, 'tis clear,
Just fitted to a dot.
But now since lands beyond the sea
Our nation dominates,
'Twould seem as if its name might be
The un-United States.

In the newer sections of the Canadian northwest there are said to be many more men than women. Here in Massachusetts where there are so many more women than men, and leap year only a little half gone, this item ought to be read with interest.

JUSTIFIED

"The woman in the case," alack!
So many will infer
Unhappy things (behind her back)
Whenever they speak of her.
And many thoughtful folks, no doubt,
Would speak with better grace,
Did they but weigh their words, about
"The woman in the case."

For, oh! how many a husband dear,
And sweetheart true, as well,
Delights to have her picture near
Upon its charms to dwell.
And so, that each may steal fond peeps
At her engaging face,
He, in his watch's cover keeps
"The woman in the case."

In the forthcoming "campaign of education" the high cost of living promises to supply a good deal of food for thought.

INDIFFERENT

The vegetarian doesn't care
If pork and beef, in price,
Go up and up and up to where
He could not buy a slice;
For he prices his high or low
His pleasure is complete;
He isn't interested, you know,
In making both ends meet.

By selling her slow-going war vessels to other countries and building fleetier ones, the United States can feel assured of having a fleetier fleet than other fleets are.

THOUGHTLESS LADY

No bird that sings in hedge or tree
To slaughter I condemn;
The milliners do that for me
And I buy my hats of them.

With nearly half a dozen broad, comprehensive political platforms now ready for public examination and approval, it would seem as if all men, and the women of such states as have equal suffrage, should find acceptable planks whereon to stand.

Western farmers and the seaside summer resorts all report a shortage of men. But not the same kind of men.

BALLOON PILOTS FOR WORLD RACE

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—George H. Myers, president of the Kansas City Aero Club, whose two balloons, the Uncle Sam and Kansas City II, finished first and second, respectively, in the national elimination race two weeks ago, was notified on Friday by the Aero Club of America that Capt. H. Honeywell and John Watts had been named to pilot the balloons in the international race in Germany next fall. Albert Holz of the Cincinnati Aero Club, who took third honors in the elimination race with the Drifter, is the third pilot to represent America.

LUTHER CONANT, JR., APPOINTED
WASHINGTON—President Taft Friday formally appointed, without the confirmation of the Senate, Luther Conant Jr., of New York as commissioner of corporations to succeed Herbert Knox Smith, who resigned to join the Progressive party.

EARTH'S BEAUTY-SPOTS

"But the trail of the serpent is over them all."—Moore.

"O for a lodge in some vast wilderness,
Some boundless contiguity of shade!"
So Cowper wrote, and lots of folks, I guess,
Would second that fine motion that he made.
But is there any wilderness so vast
Or shade so boundless, left us anywhere
That, when by journeys long we reach at last,
Has not, already, some one camping there?

Is there still, somewhere, one small, primal spot
That some excursion party has not found?
Where orange-peel and peanut-shell are not,
Nor cracker box and sardine can abound?
Oh, if there is, don't mention it, I pray!
From corks and broken bottles keep it free,
So that at least this one fair spot may stay
As nature's charming haunts should ever be.

With every one on an outing and taking all of his good clothes with him, every railroad, these times, is a Saratoga trunk line.

EVEN SO

Of all of our letters, N must be
By far the oddest one;
It's always in earnest, don't you see,
And always, too, in fun.

In defending the suit brought against them in the United States court, the members of the billposters' trust show a disposition, to "stick" together.

If Chicagoans are compelled to walk because of their threatened street car strike, they may find their "city of magnificent distances" somewhat more so.

AT EVENTIDE

The day is done; now to my bed
And putting out my light,
Peace in my heart, my prayers all said,
I bid the world "good-night."
While slumber soft shall bind my eyes,
My soul fresh hope shall borrow,
Till from my happy rest I rise
And bid the morn "good-morrow."

Persons of an economical turn will wait and buy their excursion tickets when the Indian summer makes scalpers' tickets and cut rates popular.

TWO KINDS

"What is your business, Uncle Ned?"
"I does whitewashing," answered he,
And his wife who works for white folks said:
"I does white washing, too, you see."

It is an easy matter to pick out the man who refuses to "talk politics" these times because he is so uninteresting that he is pretty sure to be allowed to flock all by himself.

POLITICAL SHOW

Elephant, donkey and moose go round,
The bands begin to play,
And the three-ring circus now is found
Performing day by day.

To both of the older political organizations the "Moose" party is something of a dilemma. Naturally there are two horns to it.

TORONTO DREW 30,000 ALIENS

TORONTO, Ont.—Thirty thousand immigrants have come to Toronto since the season began seven months ago, and 12,000 have stayed here, the remainder going to provincial points.
Twenty-eight thousand hailed from Great Britain, less than 3000 coming from the continent of Europe. The figures include 1000 domestic servants.
No less than 7500 persons came to the province in May.

U. S. TEACHERS ARE BUSY IN GERMANY

(By the United Press)
BERLIN—Seventy-five American schoolmasters and 300 schoolmistresses arrived here today to attend the fortieth annual convention of the German Teachers Association, which will open on Monday. The American teachers have been touring Germany for three weeks, inspecting schools in the principal cities.

PUBLIC SQUARES OF BOSTON



Adams square, named for Samuel Adams, patriot, statesman and signer of the Declaration of Independence, whose statue is seen at left of subway entrance

SUSQUEHANNA RIVER POWER DEVELOPMENT WILL FLOOD HAMLETS

BALTIMORE—Preliminary work is going on at Romans, a little station about a half mile north of Conowingo, where it is understood a dam is to be built across the Susquehanna, says the Sun. A force of men is engaged in test work, digging pits on the line of the proposed operations to ascertain the nature of the soil and the location of the bedrock.

It is said that a new company has offered for record in the two abutting counties of Hartford and Cecil a mortgage for \$18,000,000, and that J. W. Harlow of the Susquehanna Power Company, the presumed owner of the construction rights, has asked at Belair for a receiver for that company, stating in his petition that the company is indebted to him some \$16,000. Who the financial backers of the scheme may be is not disclosed.

If the project is carried out, a dam more than a mile and a half long will make a lake that will hold back the waters of the Susquehanna and obliterate a number of hamlets. The spot where William Penn set up a monument marking the division point of Pennsylvania and Maryland and the place where Mason and Dixon set up a mark defining the line between the North and the South will be 20 feet under water.

BATTLESHIPS DAMAGED IN NAVAL DRILL

NEWPORT, R. I.—Injury reported to the battleships Nebraska and Connecticut engaged with the Atlantic fleet in maneuvers in Narragansett bay will keep both ships out of further drills for some time.

The Connecticut had a broken crankshaft, but a more serious mishap was reported to the Nebraska, which ran on an uncharted shoal four miles west by south of Point Judith light on Friday.

The nature of the damage to the ship could not be learned from the naval officials, but it was said that after the Nebraska remained in the maneuvers for a short time following the mishap it was decided to send her to Boston for repairs.

TRUCE IN CHICAGO CAR SITUATION

CHICAGO—A truce of a week has been declared between employees and the officials of the surface street railway lines of Chicago who are engaged in a controversy over the wages and working conditions. The officials were granted until Aug. 16 to confer with their financial backers in New York regarding the demands for increased wages, and promised they would give the employees a definite answer at that time.

ONE OF THE MANY SQUARES IN BOSTON NAMED IN HONOR OF MEN WHO HELPED MAKE AMERICAN HISTORY IS ADAMS SQUARE, NAMED FOR SAMUEL ADAMS, PATRIOT AND STATESMAN.

He was a delegate to the first Continental Congress, an active and influential member of the second Continental Congress, and was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts 1789-94, and Governor 1794-97.

Thus Samuel Adams devoted many years of service to the nation, and most of his activities were associated with Boston. He is not so widely known, perhaps, as Quincy branch of the Adams family, which has the unique honor of providing two Presidents for the nation. John Adams, the second President, and his son, John Quincy Adams, the sixth President.

Mrs. Anne Whitney in 1888 presented to the city the statue of Samuel Adams, which is now located in the square about 30 feet south of its original site. It was moved to make room for the Adams square subway entrance.

Adams square is an important traffic point, offering through Devonshire street an entrance to the business and market districts, and gathering up and distributing thousands of persons on their way to and from the North station every day. Running south through the square and starting not far to the north is Washington street, said to be the longest street in the world. Under the name of Washington street it continues almost uninteruptedly to Attleboro through Forest Hills, Roslindale, Dedham, Norwood and Walpole, being the old turnpike between Boston and Providence.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The Boston & Albany road furnished a special train consisting of a first class vestibule coach and the composite engine Berkshire from the South station at 9:50 o'clock this morning for Press Representative Walter Adams and guests, en route to Springfield on an outing.

The Boston & Albany road's excursion from Westfield to Boston and return today consisted of 10 cars running as the second section of the southwestern express due at the South station at 10:40 a. m.

On account of heavy east-bound business the Pullman Company sends 23 sleepers west on the Boston & Albany road during the night for Buffalo and Pittsburgh distribution.

SUFFRAGISTS ARE DEFIANT

NEW YORK—The Women's Social and Political Union, the headquarters of the militant suffragist movement, has issued a statement regarding the sentences pronounced on Mary Leigh and Gladys Evans, who were sent to jail for five years, and Lizzie Baker, who was sentenced to seven months' imprisonment. It states that coercion may prove effective in dealing with the unionist leaders and other rebels of the present day, but it will never subdue the members of the Women's Union, says a New York Herald message from London.

RANGER AT GIBRALTAR

A cablegram received from Commander Charles N. Atwater, U. S. N., superintendent of the Massachusetts Nautical Training school, announces the arrival of the training ship Ranger at Gibraltar on Aug. 8.

AUTOMOBILE RACES FEATURE OF COTTON SHOW AT GALVESTON

GALVESTON, Tex.—The second day of the fourth annual cotton carnival brought to Galveston approximately 6000 visitors. The distinctive features of the day were the automobile races, although all other departments of the carnival were in full swing and the exposition grounds were visited by several thousand sightseers, including hundreds of Shriners.

The attractions within the exposition enclosure are of a higher standard than ever before.

The number of paid admissions for the first day was greater than the highest daily record of any previous cotton carnival. The poultry and pigeon show in conjunction with the carnival has become one of the annual events, for whose prizes southwestern breeders are eagerly competing and the pigeon show in particular is the largest that has yet been held in Texas.

Special attention is being drawn to the marine exhibit which was furnished the cotton carnival by the navy department at Washington. The medals of battleships, including the original medal of the battleship Florida and the scout cruiser Salem, were of unusual interest, as many of the visitors saw the sea fighters during their recent stay in Galveston harbor.

Four events, one of them a free for all, featured the automobile race on Galveston beach. Louis Disbrow, driving his Simplex Zip, won the feature event, the 30-mile free for all, his time being 46:18:50. He won over the Mercedes driven by Clark, Clark's time being 46:43:47.

NEW PARTY ACTIVE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER, N. H.—A complete state ticket, including besides presidential electors, candidates for Governor and congressmen will be nominated by the Progressive party of New Hampshire, according to a decision of the provisional executive committee in Hooksett Friday.

Members of the provisional committee said that three names will be considered for the gubernatorial nomination: Governor Bass, Winston Churchill, who led the Progressive wing of the Republican party in the state campaign four years ago, and State Auditor Frank A. Musgrave, former speaker of the state House of Representatives.

LOS ANGELES—The taking of evidence in the bribery trial of Clarence S. Darrow was concluded on Friday, and by stipulation on both sides final arguments will be begun Monday morning.

LENS OF ALLEGHENY OBSERVATORY READY FOR ITS LAST PROCESS

PITTSBURGH—One of the pair of glass disks which will be ground into lenses for the William Thaw memorial telescope at Allegheny observatory was received recently at works of the John A. Brashear Company, says the Sun. Seven years ago an order was placed in Paris for two disks of perfect glass, each to be 30 inches in diameter, to complete the giant telescope. After seven years of attempts to produce perfect blocks of unground glass, only one of the two ordered has been secured. The other is promised by Dec. 1, but it is by no means certain that it will be secured at that date.

Glass of the kind required is manufactured by only two firms in the world. One is that of Mantois, of Paris; the other Schott & Jena, of Jena, Germany. The latter firm has supplied the rough disk from which will be ground the objective for the Thaw memorial telescope.

The glass in process of manufacture is melted for 60 days over a hot gas fire. The cooling process takes 30 days. After the fires are extinguished the glass is subjected to a careful examination for bubbles, foreign particles, any substances or conditions which affect its absolute clarity.

If the manufacturers find a piece which is near the required standard of perfection the molding process is begun. The rough mass is placed in a mold over a fire, which is turned on with the same gradual care formerly used in extinguishing it, and for an equal number of days. When the substance has melted the second time, the turning off process begins again, and after the 30-day period the rough disk is produced.

The evolution from disk to lens requires the most delicate grinding and the most careful polishing. The entire process through which the glass will pass before it is set in place in the telescope will consume from one year to 18 months.

NODDLES ISLAND FOLK EXPECT TO GET PLAYSTEAD

Citizens of East Boston feel certain they will get a playground, the mayor having declared that he will sign an order for the money if the city council passes it.

For the establishment of the playground \$200,000 has been proposed and a mass meeting was held last evening in East Boston to advance the project. The meeting was held in Commonwealth hall and was presided over by James E. Fitzgerald. Former Representative John P. Sullivan criticized Mayor Fitzgerald for not having taken some action toward obtaining the playground. He was followed by former Alderman Thomas J. Giblin.

Mayor Fitzgerald had the following to say before leaving last night for his summer home at Falmouth:

"I realize the need of breathing spots in East Boston, but it is beyond my sole power to authorize the expenditure of any sum of money for the East Boston shore reservation. I will sign the order if the city council passes it.
"There are other claims, and from all over the city, for permanent improvements and needed improvements. In the present condition of our finances we cannot meet all of these demands."

TROOPS TO STOP CHINESE BANDITS

(By the United Press)

SHANGHAI, China—President Yuan has sent a strong force of troops into the country northwest of Wuchang to suppress the bandits there. The revolution, bad crops and fighting along the Tibetan frontier have left this section in disorder. There are a few foreign traders and a considerable number of missionaries in the disturbed area.

WASHINGTON—The state department denies the press reports cable from London that the Chinese government had appealed to the United States against the aggression of Japan and Russia.

DARROW EVIDENCE IN; ARGUE MONDAY

LOS ANGELES—The taking of evidence in the bribery trial of Clarence S. Darrow was concluded on Friday, and by stipulation on both sides final arguments will be begun Monday morning.

WORK ON SOUTHERN PACIFIC EXTENSION IS ONE FOURTH FINISHED

PORTLAND, Ore.—Just one year from the time the Southern Pacific Company authorized the construction of a railroad connecting its main line at Eugene with Coos bay, one fourth of the work is completed, says the Oregonian. The principal activity on this new Harriman outlet to the coast will be directed on the 23 miles of track immediately west of Eugene, which constitute virtually one fourth of the mileage, and are said to be the most difficult of construction. The remaining portion can be built at a much faster rate.

On the west end of the 23-mile contract is a tunnel which has been cut through nearly half a mile of solid rock. The biggest camps of the contractors are maintained at the east portal of the tunnel—Noti tunnel it is called. Some men and equipment also were taken over the mountain to the west portal and considerable progress was made in cutting into the rock wall from that side.

The most serious hindrance is said to have been offered by the so-called Pacific Great Western, a railroad owning valuable rights of way parallel to and at some points conflicting with those of the Willamette Pacific, under which name the Southern Pacific's Coos Bay line is incorporated. A few months ago an agreement was reached between the Harriman interests and the forces behind the Pacific Great Western and the Harriman company took over the holdings of the rival enterprise.

McArthur Bros., who appeared to be the contractors for the proposed Pacific Great Western, were given the contract for the completion of the new Harriman line, which arrangement, it is understood, was agreed to when the Pacific Great Western was taken over by the Harriman interests.

It is aimed to have the entire line completed and in operation by Jan. 1, 1914.

HALTS CARNEGIE LIBRARY PLANS

EDMONTON, Alb.—If Edmonton has a Carnegie library it will not be the library board that is to be responsible. That organization has relinquished the whole negotiations with the iron master and placed the disposal of his proffered \$90,000 at the discretion of Commissioner Harrison.

The whole trouble is that Mr. Carnegie has based his offer on the recent Dominion census of some 23,000, while the recent civic census gives Edmonton 35,385.

The library board has recommended that Mr. Carnegie's offer be refused with kindly thanks, and that the citizens erect a much more pretentious institution themselves.

BOSTON FIRM REIMBURSED

WASHINGTON—The House passed a bill Friday to pay \$11,900 to Samuel Butter & Co. of Boston, because of an overpayment by them on an old floating drydock at the Portsmouth, N. H., navy yard. The information which the navy department published regarding the quantity of metal in the drydock was found to have been misleading and a navy board decided that the company lost \$19,732.91 by reason of these mistakes.

WAS CITY CLERK 31 YEARS

BROCKTON, Mass.—Dewitt Clinton Packard, for 31 years Brockton city clerk, passed away on Friday at his summer home at Dennisport.

WILDEY SAVINGS BANK

52 Boylston St., Boston

Money deposited on or before

AUGUST 15

Will draw interest from that date.

CARTER'S LIBRARY

2c PER DAY { 3 months \$1.25

8 months \$2.25

12 months \$3.50

DAMON'S 7 Pemberton St.

Books On W. B.

Nature Study 26 & 27

Leading Events in Athletic World :: New York Y. C. Cruise

FLEET OF NEW YORK YACHT CLUB RACING FOR NEWPORT TODAY

Yachts Leave New London This Morning on Third Day's Sailing of Annual Cruise

ELENA LEADS FLEET

NEW LONDON, Conn.—The cruise of the New York Yacht Club continued today with a 37-mile run along the southern Rhode Island shore with Newport as the destination. Rear Commodore George F. Baker, Jr., contributed the silver incentive for the day's sport with massive cups for two divisions of sloops and schooners. In addition the club offered prizes for the different classes.

A few whiffs of fog drifted from the mythical mist factory off Montauk during the early morning, but the rising sun burnt it up quickly. The southerly breeze of yesterday showed up on time and gave every evidence at morning colors of continuing throughout the day. The breeze off the mouth of the Thames this morning was a trifle east of south which seemed to indicate a mile beat around Race Point, a close fetch through Block Island sound of 26 miles to Point Judith and then a run off the wind of seven miles to the finish at Old Brenton's Reef lightship.

The fleet ran out to the start shortly after 9 o'clock and an hour later the yachts were well away beating across the sound to the race.

The fleet enjoyed one of the fastest runs in several years in the second event of the annual cruise Friday when a 12-knot southerly breeze blew two score of yachts 54 miles down Long Island sound.

The principal trophies were the cups of the Navy Alumni Association for sloops and schooners, and these were won by the sloop Cara Mia, a P class sloop owned by R. L. Cuthbert, and the little schooner Vagrant, owned by Harold Vanderbilt. In the regular class the winners were the schooners Elena, Taormina and Vagrant, and the sloops Winsome, Avenger and Medora.

In the small class the Cara Mia won in the P class, the Rival in the 90-footers and the Rival in the Sound schooners. The Taormina was the only Boston yacht to score a victory, for the new Dorella II, fell before the new Medora, although the Boston yacht had the better of the start.

The hardest race was between the two big schooners Elena and Enchantress. The former won the honors at the start by 10 seconds but so tenaciously did the Iselin yacht clin, to the Plant boat, that the two yachts sailed for 60 miles with only the traditional biscuit toss between them. Four miles from the finish the Elena drew away and had 45 seconds to spare at the line. The pair made such fast time that only the smartest steam yachts in the fleet could keep up with them.

The Elena proudly led the fleet into the harbor half an hour after eight bells of the morning watch. The winners:

SCHOONERS—CLASS B

Name and owner EL time, Cor time

Elena, M. F. Plant..... 3:27:12 3:41:21

SCHOONERS—CLASS D

Taormina, W. S. Eaton..... 4:40:13 3:46:13

SCHOONERS—CLASS F

Vagrant, H. Vanderbilt..... 5:00:17 3:28:12

SLOOPS—CLASS K (No time allowance)

Winsome, T. S. Hall..... 4:45:07

SLOOPS—CLASS L

Avenger, H. L. Maxwell..... 5:03:00 3:54:03

SLOOPS—CLASS M

Medora, H. G. S. Noble..... 5:15:00 3:42:45

SLOOPS—CLASS P (No time allowance)

Cara Mia, R. L. Cuthbert..... 6:03:00

NEW YORK 30-FOOTERS (No time allowance)

Rowdy, H. S. Jewell..... 6:22:17

SOUND SCHOONERS

Rival, W. J. Judson..... 6:36:48

SPECIAL MIXED CLASS

Phantom (yawl), E. S. Booth..... 5:41:03 3:29:27

SMALL AUXILIARIES

Intrepid, L. Phoenix..... 4:20:36 4:16:38

NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE

Elmira 1, Wilkesbarre 0.

WELCOME RETURN OF SULLIVAN

NEW YORK—When the steamer Celtic arrived today, one of the passengers, James E. Sullivan, America's commissioner to the Olympic games, was given a rousing welcome. The officials of the A. A. U., of which Mr. Sullivan is secretary-treasurer, have hired a tugboat to carry about 200 guests down to Sandy Hook to greet the champion of amateur sport. The committee having in charge arrangements for the reception to the American athletes Aug. 24 hope to have 75 autos, so that only two athletes need ride in each car, making impossible any confusion of identities on the part of the onlookers.

K. I. T. LEAGUE

Clarkville 7, Hopkinton 6.

Henderson 3, Cairo 2.

Henderson 4, Paducah 1.

NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE

Elmira 1, Wilkesbarre 0.

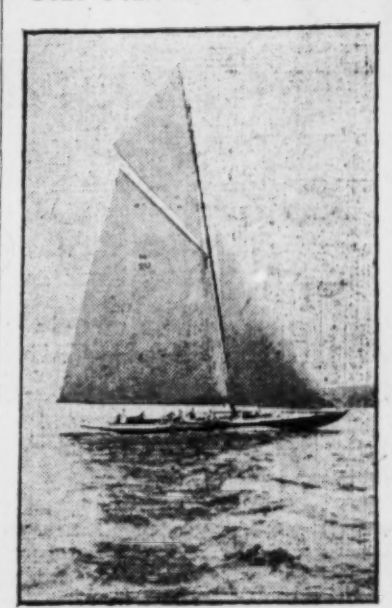
BASE BALL

MONDAY AT 3:15

CHICAGO

NATIONAL LEAGUE

One of the Winning Yachts in the Big New York Yacht Club Run to New London



THE MEDORA

H. G. S. Noble's Class M sloop

BAY STATE BOATS AGAIN CLEAN UP INTERSTATE RACE

Massachusetts bay 18-foot knockabouts easily defeated the Rhode Island 18-footers in the final match of the interstate series off Marblehead Friday. The interstate championship cups, therefore, remain in Boston waters by a wide margin in points. The Massachusetts team finished in first place Friday, though hard pressed by the Arrow, representing Narragansett bay, for third place.

A race between Hull, Manchester and Duxbury one-designs rolled up points as follows: Hull 1777, Manchester 1667, Duxbury 1556.

INTERSTATE RACE

Yacht and owner EL time

Moslem II, H. N. Bloomfield (M.)..... 1:19:52

Cherish, R. S. Hendrie (M.)..... 1:20:04

Louise, A. E. Whittemore (M.)..... 1:20:35

Elizabeth T. Weston, Jr. (M.)..... 1:20:15

Knockout II, F. W. Holmes (H.)..... 1:20:35

Beta, G. L. Edgerly (H.)..... 1:20:50

Greichen, E. Harwood (H.)..... 1:22:40

Kiowa II, W. A. Jeffries (H.)..... 1:22:05

DUXBURY-HULL-MARBLEHEAD

Swallow, R. P. Hammond (A.)..... 1:28:14

Lois, C. H. W. Foster (M.)..... 1:30:20

Tobacco Jr., H. H. Wiggin (A.)..... 1:30:45

Scout, C. Loring (A.)..... 1:32:28

Nolan, D. H. Woodbury (A.)..... 1:33:00

Moslem III, Barker and Barker (M.)..... 1:33:00

Withdrew

KANSAS CITY IS A WINNER IN JUNIOR POLO PLAY

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I.—The Kansas City polo team won a close game from the Philadelphia Country Club Friday in the second round of the junior championship at the Point Judith Polo Club, by 7 1/2 to 6. In the second contest for the same title the Piping Rock four defeated Myopia by 11 to 4 1/2.

The maximum rating for a team eligible for this trophy is 20 goals, and while neither winner is handicapped that high the play at moments was fine enough to hint at a raise in imports.

The Back River team, with Captain Long at No. 1 instead of No. 3, beat a Point Judith four in a special match by 15 to 1. The change of positions was manifestly of advantage to the Canadian team. The summary:

JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP

Second Round

Kansas City 8 1/2, Philip Nolan; 2, T. A. Velle; 3, S. H. Velle; back, J. Foster.

Philadelphia C. C. 1, John R. Fell; 2, E. L. Stokes; 3, M. G. Rosenberg; back, J. W. Converse.

Kansas City, goals 8, less penalties 1/2; total 7 1/2. Philadelphia C. C., goals 7, less penalties 1/2; total 6 1/2.

A. Velle 3, Nolan 2, Symes 2, S. H. Velle, Rosenberg 3, Converse 2, Stokes, Penalties 2. Back River, 8, H. Velle against Nolan 2, Foul against Stokes. Referee, R. Bullock.

Piping Rock 1, J. C. Rathbone; 2, Raymond Belmont; 3, H. Tweed; back, J. B. Thomas.

Myopia 1, D. P. Rogers; 2, H. P. McKeen; 3, W. L. Breeze; back, G. Amory.

Piping Rock, goals 11, Myopia, goals 6, less penalties for safety 4; total 4 1/2.

Goals made by Belmont 6, Rathbone 2, Tweed 2, Thomas, Rogers, 2, McKeen, Jr., Breeze, Amory. Referee, J. Watson Webb.

HERRMANN TALKS OF BALL UNION

CINCINNATI—In an interview concerning the latest effort at a baseball players' union, President Herrmann of the Cincinnati National League club, says he does not think the local men are interested and adds that there is nothing new about it.

"The new National agreement is much more favorable to the players," Herrmann said, "and I don't think there is any dissatisfaction. I haven't heard anything lately about the players' organization and of course can't discuss it officially as a member of the National commission."

CAROLINA ASSOCIATION

Anderson 2, Greensboro 1.

Spartanburg 3, Winston-Salem 1.

Charlotte 6, Greenville 2.

CHILDREN

Love Entire Week. Order some "Franklin Mills" today and give them all the bread they want.

Franklin Mills Co., 131 State St., Boston.

M'LOUGHLIN MEETS R. N. WILLIAMS, JR., IN N. Y. TENNIS SINGLES

Great Contest Is Expected When They Face Each Other This Afternoon on Crescent Club Courts

DOUBLES VICTORS

NEW YORK—With M. E. McLoughlin, the Pacific coast star and holder of the Longwood challenge bowl, meeting R. N. Williams, Jr., of Philadelphia, the national clay court champion, in the final round of the State singles lawn tennis championship tournament of 1912 on the courts of the Crescent Athletic Club, local followers of this sport are looking forward to some great tennis this afternoon.

M. E. McLoughlin and T. C. Bundy, the Pacific coast doubles champions, won the doubles Friday by defeating K. H. Behr and F. C. Inman, 6-4, 6-4, 2-6, 6-4.

It was a constant battle of the fastest tennis, interspersed with lobbing, that has been seen in the East this season. It was so closely fought that the grand total of points at the end was only 134 to 128.

Behr began the service. The order was: Behr, McLoughlin, Inman and Bundy. At the beginning Inman, by readiness and placing, held the games close. Only the skill of McLoughlin saved the first and second sets, as he brought off stirring smashes and line shots. Then Karl Behr flashed into his old form. He was superior overhead, outplaying Bundy, who had to bear the attack. Behr and Inman led at 4-3 on games in the fourth set, after Behr had captured the third by his wonderful net play.

It was then that McLoughlin worked his hardest, bringing off three games and the match.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Won Lost P.C.

New York..... 72 28 720 393

Chicago..... 65 36 644 615

Pittsburgh..... 59 39 602 616

Philadelphia..... 48 48 500 568

Cincinnati..... 47 55 461 456

St. Louis..... 46 58 442 560

Brooklyn..... 37 69 369 584

Boston..... 28 72 280 213

RESULTS FRIDAY

Chicago 9, Boston 7.

St. Louis 4, New York 2.

Pittsburgh 2, Brooklyn 1.

GAMES TODAY

Chicago at Boston.

St. Louis at New York.

Cincinnati at Philadelphia (two games).

Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.

CHICAGO TAKES FIRST GAME

The Chicago Nationals won the first game of their series with Boston Friday, 9 to 7. The local team held the visitors until the eighth inning when four runs were scored by Manager Chance's men. The fielding of Jackson and Evers and the batting of Sweeney and Zimmerman, the rivals for National League batting honors were features. The score:

Innings

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.

Chicago..... 0 1 0 0 0 1 4 1—9 17 2

Boston..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 3 7—13 15 8

Batteries, Egan and Smith; Archer; Tyler and Kilg. Umpires, Rigler and Finerman.

MOWREY WINS ST. LOUIS GAME

NEW YORK—By a score of 4 to 2, St. Louis won the first game of the series with New York here Friday. Mowrey won the game for St. Louis in the eighth, when he hit a home run into the left field bleachers with Magee on base. The fielding of St. Louis was excellent, Hauser and Evans starring. The score:

Innings

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.

St. Louis..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 4—9 17 2

New York..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—2 8 1

Batteries, Geyer and Wingo; White, Crandall and Meyers. Umpires, Johnston and Eason.

PITTSBURGH WINS AT BROOKLYN

BROOKLYN—In a pitchers' duel here Friday between Robinson and Allen, the latter's one base on balls lost the game for Brooklyn. It came with Miller on first and two out, and was followed by Robinson's double that drove home Pittsburgh's two runs. Smith doubled and was singled home by Hummel in the ninth. Brooklyn then filled the bases, with one out, but Stuck and Erwin hit to the infield. Score:

Innings

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.

Pittsburgh..... 2 2 4 5 6 7 8 9—28 1

Brooklyn..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1 9 0

Batteries, Robinson and Gibson; Allen and Phelps. Umpires, Klem and Orb.

HARTE BECOMES NEW CHAMPION

BAR HARBOR, Me.—In the men's singles tennis championship match here Friday, Richard Harte, Jr., of Philadelphia and Northeast Harbor defeated Harold A. Sands of Philadelphia, 6-2, 6-3, 6-2, in a match that was tame by comparison with the brilliant tennis that each had previously exhibited.

Pennington Pearson of New York, the titleholder, will not defend, and Mr. Harte secures the undisputed championship. A big gallery watched the final match.

TEXAS LEAGUE

Beaumont 2, Dallas 1.

Galveston 3, Austin 0.

Waco 2, San Antonio 0.

Ft. Worth 2, Houston 0.

W. J. TRAVIS TO MEET STUCKLEN IN FINAL ROUND

Garden City Expert Plays Former Massachusetts Champion in First Division on Ekanok Club Links

MANCHESTER, Vt.—W. J. Travis, Garden City, who was again victorious in the golf match Friday for the first President's cup at Ekanok Country Club, and H. W. Stucklen, Brae-Burn, are today playing the finals in the first division.

F. A. Martin, Ekanok, was first defeated Friday by Travis and although he established a lead of two holes on the outward journey, a three-by Travis at the twelfth, a poor drive and one putt missed removed all question of the match, which ended at the sixteenth green. B. Corkran, Baltimore, looked like a winner for a time, in Travis' second match of the day, but before the round ended the majority of poor shots were charged to the younger man and, few as they were, they determined the match.

Stucklen's card for the semi-final round, in which he defeated Tom Sherman by 1 up, was on a par with Travis' round, even if two strokes be allowed the latter for stymies. The Brae-Burn golfer was out in 35 and gained a lead of four holes. Sherman was playing good golf when he forced the match to the last green.

The best ball foursome contest drew 100 players, and resulted in a tie between two teams, William Frew, Allegheny, and A. D. Dodge, Hartford, and H. K. Kerr, Ekanok, and F. Oumet, Brae-Burn, each having a card of 70.

H. W. Stucklen, Brae-Burn, beat Ray Gorion, Brae-Burn, 5 and 3.

M. M. Sherman, Yabundis, beat D. W. Houston, Jr., Brae-Burn, 5 and 3.

B. W. Corkran, Baltimore, beat C. H. Gardner, Agawam, 4 and 3.

W. J. Travis, Garden City, beat F. A. Martin, Ekanok, 3 and 2.

Semi-final Round

Stucklen beat Sherman, 1 up.

Travis beat Corkran, 3 and 1.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Won Lost P.C.

Rochester..... 65 45 591

Toronto..... 65 45 591

Baltimore..... 55 48 534

Jersey City..... 55 48 534

Newark..... 49 55 491

Buffalo..... 49 55 491

Providence..... 47 55 471

Montreal..... 47 55 471

RESULTS FRIDAY

Providence 2, Toronto 0.

Montreal at Jersey City.

Rochester at Newark.

Buffalo at Baltimore (two games).

GAMES TODAY

Toronto at Providence.

Montreal at Jersey City.

Rochester at Newark.

Buffalo at Baltimore (two games).

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE STANDING

Won Lost P.C.

Lawrence..... 55 38 591

Worcester..... 55 38 591

Brookton..... 50 44 532

Lynn..... 48 47 505

New Bedford..... 45 47 505

Haverhill..... 41 55 427

Fall River..... 36 58 383

RESULTS FRIDAY

Worcester 3, New Bedford 2.

Lawrence 4, Haverhill 3.

Fall River 1, Lynn 1.

Brookton 6, Lynn 1.

GAMES TODAY

Brookton at Lynn.

Lawrence at Haverhill (two games).

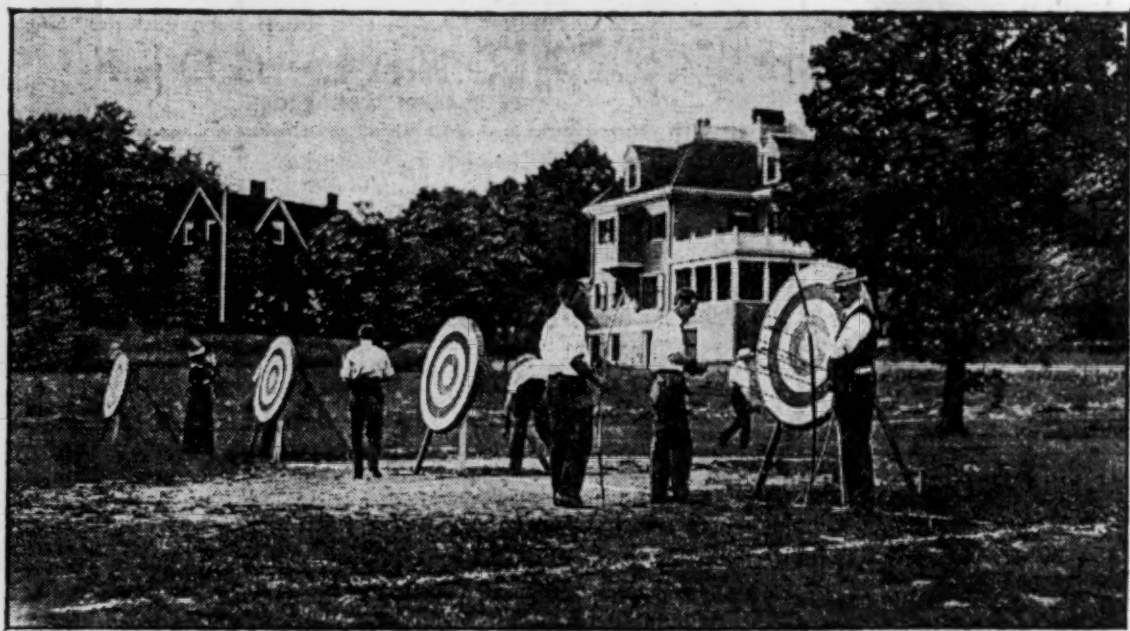
Lowell at Fall River.

Worcester at New Bedford.

SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE

Columbus 5, Columbia 0.

NATIONAL ARCHERY MEET STIRS INTEREST



Municipal archery range, Newton Center, Mass., one target showing fine scoring—Mayor Charles E. Hatfield stands at the right

Revival of the ancient sport of archery—already considerably advanced in this country—is expected to receive marked impetus from the annual meet of the national association to be held at the Harvard stadium next week, beginning on Tuesday. Herewith are presented some facts regarding the diversion of shooting with bow and arrow which are of interest in connection with this event.

IN THE days of Charles II. and Catherine of Braganza, the regal sport of archery began once more to flourish as a pastime. A hundred years before, the musket had come upon the scene to take the place of the bow and arrow. The year of the Armada saw the final appearance of the English archer. It remained for the queen of Charles II. to restore archery to its erstwhile popularity when she presented a silver badge or shield to the "Marshall of the Fraternity of Oxford."

It is a far leap in time and distance from the English court of more than two centuries ago to the Harvard stadium in Cambridge today. Yet the period intervening marks the renaissance of archery. When on next Tuesday the National Archery Association of the United States holds its thirty-fourth annual meeting in the Harvard open-air arena it will mean the presence of many who have brought high honors to this sport of antiquity. Modern ingenuity has not failed to leave its improving imprint on the art of archery.

"Yes, the revival in shooting with bow and arrow is decided," was the answer of Henry B. Richardson of Boston, president of the national association, when asked to say what he thought would be the effect of the coming tournament on the sport in general.

"Throughout the country we find an increasing interest manifesting itself. I believe I am not wrong in saying that the Harvard stadium will help to focus the attention of the country upon this pastime. At any rate, some of the crack shots will be on hand and they will come from many parts of the United States."

"For instance, there is Dr. Weston, of Chicago. As long ago as 1879 he began to show his proficiency. The same may be said of Homer S. Taylor, also of Chicago, who likewise launched forth as an archer in 1879. Mr. Taylor, by the way, won the championship for 1911. Both are expected to be at the coming tournament."

"Except on tries the fascinating sport there is apt to be some misconception as to the reason why archers are so enthusiastic. Speaking for myself I may say that it offers every chance for outdoor pleasure. There is nothing else of the kind that to my thought so elevates the individual. Appreciation of nature is bound to increase as one looks from his arrow point to the target. Always it is the wooded stretches, cleared for the purpose of the range, which make the ideal camping ground for shooting with bow and arrow."

Mr. Richardson modestly admitted that for several years he held the archery championships of the United States. A Harvard graduate, he has been especially interested in bringing the national meeting to the university grounds this year. He says that ever since his early boyhood days he has taken interest in shooting with bow and arrow.

B. P. Gray, secretary and treasurer of the National Archery Association of the United States, who resides in Newton, Mass., furnished additional facts as to Mr. Richardson's achievements in the domain of archery.

"To all earnest archers the name of Horace A. Ford looms the most conspicuous because to Mr. Ford belongs the title of father of modern archery. But to Mr. Richardson falls the honor of having scored even better than did the man who rightfully is acclaimed the leader



Women expert archers in keen competition for coveted honors on the archery range

among modern archers. Mr. Richardson performed his remarkable feat at the national gathering in Chicago in 1910. By virtue of what he then accomplished I should say that he is entitled to be called the champion of the world since no one else has ever beaten his record, or that of Mr. Ford in 1867, as regards scoring. As for Mr. Ford, it was he who introduced the method used today for aiming."

That it means much practice and little guess work in order to become an efficient archer is soon learned from conversation with those able to hit the target without too many misses. To hear an archer speak of the goal to be achieved one would naturally think that it meant what in other domains of shooting is termed the bull's eye. It is true enough that there is a goal, although it happens that, in archery it is spelled "g-o-l-d." That is, the center of the target is in gilt. Next to the gold runs a band of red, then blue, black and white.

Beginning with Tuesday it is expected that there will be some fine performances at the Harvard stadium. On the first day of the meet is to be shot the first Columbia round for ladies, the first American round for gentlemen and the second Columbia and American rounds for ladies and gentlemen. On Wednesday for ladies and the first York round for gentlemen. There will be ladies' team shooting on Thursday with other events, and on Friday the handicap national, flight shooting, the annual meeting of the association, and shooting for the Jessop prize and the handicap American. In the evening is to take place the annual dinner at which the prize winners will be announced.

With Massachusetts prominent in archery and Greater Boston liberal in providing outdoor entertainment for its citizens, it is not a surprise that Newton Center contains a fine municipal range for target practice and one known wherever the sport is becoming the thing. The honor of having the first municipal range, however, belongs to Chicago, where the range has been constructed in Washington park. The Newton Center range was laid out in the spring of last year under the supervision of Charles Bucknam, city forester.

Residing in close proximity to the Newton range, Mr. Gray is naturally a frequent visitor to that spot, although the secretary of the national association has a range of his own near his house. Shooting in the company of others who show proficiency, however, is an incentive for good work, and while there are archers who at times prefer to practise alone, where there can be no interruption, the real test comes only when competition is at stake.

The officers of the National Archery Association of the United States are: President, Henry B. Richardson; vice-presidents, Cyrus E. Dallin, Arlington

Heights, Mass., W. A. Clark, Wyoming, O., Dr. Robert P. Elmer, Wayne, Pa.; secretary-treasurer, Burton Payne Gray; executive committee, W. B. Gillette, Averill Park, N. Y., W. J. Ghent, Washington, D. C., Dr. E. B. Weston, Chicago, Ellis Spear, Jr., Boston.

Discussing the general advantages of archery as a sport for busy men and women, Mr. Gray said:

"From the standpoint of the various professions"—Mr. Gray himself is a leading attorney of Boston—"I hardly know of any other pastime so satisfying as archery. This must be the reason why so many artists, musicians, writers, lawyers and others are now joining our organization. To mention but a few, there are Frank W. Benson, Wallace Bryant, Charles Morris Young, Vesper L. George, Will H. Thompson, of Seattle, George F. King of Des Moines, J. G. Jackson, of Atkinson, Kansas, and J. M. Challiss. Foremost among the successful archers stands, of course, Cyrus E. Dallin, whose sculpture has won him international renown. He has not failed to give his art expression in that direction, and an example is found in the Indian with bow and arrow at Newton.

Shooting Requirements

"Skill, judgment, and intelligence are needed in order that one may reach any kind of eminence as an archer. There must be a keen sense of proportion; the mathematician has need of much of his knowledge when he wishes to make a gold. The ideal range is that which gives ample scope for shooting, and yet retains the natural environment of the wooded upland. For one thing, archery develops a love for beauty in the open. Trees and shrubbery and flowers and streams, land and sky and water now take on meanings when the archer strides to his range with head erect ready to score as never he has scored before. Under such conditions the sport is exhilarating in the extreme. Let me say, the nearer propensities are not satisfied with what archery has to offer. But even those who at first look on it

with derision are soon brought around when they get a full chance to observe what it means to the devotees.

"Does the modern boy take to the sport, you ask? From personal observations I am led to think that such is exactly the case. Not long ago I happened to pass through Thompsonville, near Newton, and there, ranged up along the side of the road, stood no less than 30 lads, each equipped with bow and arrow. No, they meant no harm to any living thing, they made answer to an inquiry, but were simply out to see who could put the most arrows in trees selected as targets."

With Massachusetts—Cambridge—the "gold" for the attention of every archer in the United States during the coming week, a few facts about the rejuvenation of archery in this country may have specific interest now. There is a record of archery having been practised in America more than a century ago, apart from what the Indian has contributed from time without reckoning. The "United Bowmen of Philadelphia" was organized in 1828. Then, for a while, organization grew less. The revival came when, in the seventies, the Thompson brothers of Indiana, laid the foundation for the present popular interest in bow and arrow.

For many years there has been published in London the Archer's Register, and to this publication one has to turn to get certain information regarding the earlier events that marked the growth of the rejuvenated sport in the western hemisphere. In the issue for 1879 is told about the various clubs that met during the preceding year. Many sections of the United States were represented.

The first grand national archery took place in Chicago in August, 1879. Thirty-three years later there will meet in Cambridge the identical organization which has done so much to further interest in the pastime, and from which much more is expected as the public becomes better acquainted with the sport.

"DAKOTA DAN" TO BE FIRST WITNESS

"Dakota Dan" will be the first witness to appear on the stand in East Cambridge court on Sept. 4, when the Russell identification hearing is resumed. Robert W. Nason, counsel for the Russell estate, will again put him under cross-examination. He was on the witness stand for only 20 minutes yesterday afternoon when the hearing was adjourned to give the counsel for both sides time for their vacation.

William R. Schardt, counsel for "Dakota Dan," examined the witness but five minutes before he turned him over to the counsel for the estate. The question as to who is the rightful heir to half of the \$750,000 Russell estate at Melrose involves about 300 witnesses and the hearing will extend over a period of about six months, it is said.

OPEN PLAYSTEAD HEADQUARTERS

Headquarters for the new playground division of the city's park department were opened Friday at 20 Talbot avenue, Dorchester, opposite Franklin field, by Nathaniel J. Young, assistant director of athletics in the Boston schools, who is in charge of the new division.

DISCUSS JUDGE WRIGHT'S CASE
WASHINGTON — Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Representatives Maguire, Stephens and Lobeck of Nebraska on Friday discussed the charges brought against Judge Wright of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, as a result of his contempt sentences upon labor leaders. Before the House can take official cognizance of these charges, they must be filed by a member, or a representative must impeach the jurist from the floor of the House. It is not believed that either will be done.

W. B. FAY TO RUN FOR SENATE
Representative Wilton B. Fay of Medford has announced his candidacy for the Senate in the sixth Middlesex district in a letter to Edwin C. Miller, who is already in the field. Mr. Fay says that Medford should be represented again, as it has held the Senate position but one year since 1899.



BURTON PAYNE GRAY
Secretary-treasurer National Archery Association



HENRY B. RICHARDSON
President National Archery Association of United States

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3450 Pairs Men's and Women's Highest Grade Silk Hosiery

1.00 Values 75c 1.50 Values 1.00 Men's 1.00 to 2.00 Values 85c

A still greater Silk Hosiery Sale than ever before—and still greater values than ever before—Every pair dyed in the yarn—Every pair guaranteed.

50% are in black—30% are in white, and 20% are in colors, including tans, pinks, lavenders, blues, purples, greens, rose, browns, yellow, grays and mode.

The great difficulty was the manufacturer had only 1800 pairs, and these were taken—Chandler & Co. advised them that it was too small a quantity, the demands were far beyond this, and they must have at least double the quantity. Appreciating the situation the manufacturer sent 1650 pairs on Friday, a large portion of them taken out of the regular stock.

The Hosiery

From the largest manufacturer of Fine Silk Hosiery in this country if not in the world. The weather conditions have been unfavorable to the knitting of Silk Hosiery the last few weeks which resulted in the throwing out of a large number of pairs of Hosiery because of slight imperfections which the average person would be unable to discover, consisting almost entirely of a few minute spots or an occasional thread which ran through uneven, these in no way impairing the wearing quality or the looks. This manufacturer makes exclusively the highest grade of Silk Hosiery and makes nothing else. The stock used is the very best grade of pure silk, and the numbers having mercurized heels, toes, or garter tops, are made from the best grade of Combed Sea Island yarn that can be bought—the workmanship is of the very highest order. Chandler & Company's usual guarantee given with every pair.

Women's Silk Hosiery—Plain black, light, medium and heavy weights. Have wide tops, double silk garter tops, double-garter tops with mercurized splicing, extra length, mercurized spliced soles, heels and toes, lisle thread soles, double silk soles. A large quantity of pure white in light and medium weights. Also a large line of the most desirable colors. All sizes, 8½ to 10. Values from 1.25 to 2.25. All priced 1.00

Women's Silk Hosiery—Plain black in light and medium weights. Some have double silk garter tops, others double garter tops spliced with lisle thread, extra spliced heels, soles and toes of mercurized thread and lisle thread, and lisle thread soles. Also a variety of evening shades, including a liberal quantity of pure white. Values 1.00, 1.25 and 1.50. All priced 75c

Women's Silk Hosiery—Plain black, extra size, medium and heavy weights, two styles—one made of Heavy Quality Silk, extra elastic top; the other, Medium Weight Silk with double silk garter top. Size 9. Values 1.50, 2.00. Price 1.00

Misses' and Children's Silk Hosiery—Plain long stockings in White, Black, Pink, Sky, Grey. Short socks, White and light colors. Not all sizes in any one kind. Sizes 4½ to 8½ in entire lot. Values 50c and 1.50. Price 25c and 35c

Men's Silk Hosiery—Plain black, medium, light and heavy and extra heavy weights. Soles are double silk spliced, double lisle spliced and extra double lisle soles with high spliced heels. Also colors in light, medium and heavy weights. Values 1.00, 1.50 to 2.00. All priced 85c

To customers who are out of town Mail Orders will be filled as lots last.

Broken lots and assortments—After the great selling of last week they have been again reduced, and where possible all to one price

86 Tailored Linen Suits
Originally 11.50, 13.50 to 22.50 each
5.00 7.50 12.50
White and colors—mostly in plain tailored effects—they represent the remainder of the best selling styles of the season.

44 Dresses
Originally 27.50 to 50.00 and 50.00 to 75.00
15.00 and 19.50
Practically closing out all the odd dresses in stock—Dresses of silk and chiffon—Dresses of voiles and linens—Evening and street Dresses.

Waists
140 Lingerie Waists in odd lots and broken assortments—a great many styles to choose from; not all sizes in each style, but all sizes in the lot. Originally priced 2.25 to 3.50. 1.00 and 1.50
126 Sheer Batiste, Voile and Striped Wash Silk Waists. The remainder of large lots recently purchased for special sales. All are new styles. Originally priced 3.50, 4.00 to 7.50. 1.95 and 2.95

Linen and Rep Skirts
Values 4.00 and 5.00
1.95 and 2.95
Only about 100 in the lot. All in attractive plain tailored models.

White Lingerie Robes
Originally priced 7.50
Of white batiste, with English eyelet embroidery in panel and flounce effect 2.95

Misses' and Small Women's Linen Suits
Original prices 10.50 and 12.50
About 35 in all, in white, natural, blue, lavender and tan. 5.00

137 Inexpensive Dresses
Original prices 3.50, 5.00 to 7.50
Linen, Piques, Bedford Cords, Muslins and Ratines—Broken sizes and color assortments—remaining from the heavy selling of the past three or four weeks. 1.95 and 2.50

Silks—Dress Patterns
Each Pattern Worth 10.00 or 12.50
Only about 20 remaining from the season's selling, including fleur de soie, foulards and other silks in all over and bordered effects. Now All 4.75

Hats
Originally 10.00, 15.00 to 25.00
20 Hats at final reductions—they include tailored and semi-dress styles; also a few panamas. 5.00

Lace Jackets and Boleros
Originally 15.00 and 25.00
Tunic and peplum shapes. Macramé and Ratine laces in ecru and white. There are only 18 in the lot. 4.95

Muslin Underwear
106 White Skirts, Hamburg trimmed, medium width, flounce imported emb. fine cambric top. Value 1.00. 65c
A Great Lot of White Skirts, Night Gowns and Chemises in both French and American makes. All of fine materials and trimmed with laces and embroideries. Values are 2.95, 3.00, 4.00 to 5.00. 1.95 and 2.95
210 Combinations and Night Gowns, combination in crepe and nainsook. Night Gowns of fine nainsook. Values 1.25 and 1.50. 1.00

White Silk Petticoats
Qualities usually selling at 4.50
This mid-summer sale includes white Jersey top Petticoats—white chiffon Taffeta Petticoats and white mesh-lace Petticoats. There are only about 150 in the lot—all made up in new fall styles in tailored effects. All 2.95

Bathing Suits Marked Down
47 Fine Mohair Bathing Suits—Princess style with waist line trimmed with fancy braid. Colors navy and black. Sizes 34 to 44. Value \$4.50. Price 2.95
82 Stylish Mohair Bathing Suits—Assorted styles, novelty trimmed. Round and Dutch necks. Colors Black and Navy. Value \$3.50. Price 3.95
47 Imported Mohair Bathing Suits—In a variety of styles and colors. Trimmed with silk bands and novelty braids. Values \$7.50 to \$8.50. Price 4.95

1.00 and 1.25 Union Suits
Values 1.00 and 1.25
Only 388 in the lot—Lisle thread and fine cotton in regular and extra sizes 69c

Parasols About Half Price
Values 2.50 and 3.50
The lot includes embroidered white linen, plain pongee, bordered pongee, fancy black and white and plain coaching Parasols in green, plum, black and white. All 1.50

Silk Gloves
10-button Milanese Silk Gloves, Paris point back, double finger tipped. Specially priced 79c
Embroidered Silk Milanese Gloves, heavy quality, 16-button length in black and colors; broken sizes. Regular 3.00 value. 1.75

French Chiffon Cloth Scarfs
Original Value 3.75 each
In the beautiful Persian printing from Paris, 2½ yards long. About 400 in the lot. 95c

Great Values in Laces
Originally 50c to 2.00 yard
The lot includes Ratine, Venice, Bohemia, Shadow, Applique and Gold Laces in bands, edges and insertions. All 25c

Lace Curtains at 2.75, 3.50 to 10.00
Originally 4.50, 5.50 to 15.00
Final clearance of all odd lots of curtains and discontinued patterns—Lacets Arabian—Novelty Scrim—Scrim with flit lace and dandy.

SPECIAL SALE
Men's and Women's "Walk-Over" Shoes
TAN PUMPS, TIES AND OXFORDS
Entire balance of our Regular Season's Stock of TAN RUSSIA CALF, TAN and BROWN VICT KID SHOES.
WOMEN'S \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$4.50 GRADES Reduced to 2.95
MEN'S STYLES \$4.00 and \$4.50 GRADES Reduced to 3.45
A. H. HOWE & SONS
Walk-Over Shoe Stores
120 TREMONT ST., Boston
278 WASHINGTON ST., Boston
1329 WASHINGTON ST., ROXBURY.

NO TOLLS FOR U. S. SHIPS IN CANAL BILL AS IT PASSES SENATE

(Continued from page one)

only from owning steamship lines that may operate through the Panama canal.

The Bourne amendment, however, adopted later, by a vote of 36 to 25, restored much of the vigor of the anti-railroad provisions of the House bill. It provided that if the interstate commerce commission should find that any railroad had an interest in a competitive line of steamers and that such interest was injurious to the welfare of the public, the commission might compel the railroad to dispose of its steamship connections.

Senator Brandegee, chairman of the interoceanic canal committee of the Senate, ineffectively opposed the rigid provisions against railroad ships. After the amendments had been adopted to the House bill, he moved that the whole paragraph relating to railroad control be stricken out. The motion was defeated, 45 to 18.

A subsequent proposal by Mr. Brandegee, to permit any ships to use the canal, giving to the interstate commerce commission power of control over them, also was defeated.

The Reed amendment, against trust-owned ships, was called up for a second vote before the bill passed and was adopted on final passage by a vote of 36 to 23.

The completed canal bill finally was passed by Senators Burton, Crane, Gallinger, Lodge, Root and other opponents of the free toll and anti-railroad features of it voting against it.

In the form in which it returns to the House, the bill adds to the general scheme for operating and governing the Panama canal, provisions for the admission to American registry of any foreign built ships owned by Americans, provided they are operated wholly in the foreign trade.

New England transportation conditions were a subject of much discussion during the debate on the bill. The provision for

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Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays

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Night service from Boston 7 P. M. Week

Days and Saturdays. From Portland 7 P. M.

Week Days 1 P. M. Sundays

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NIGHT

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PROVINCETOWN

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Daily trips, leave 400 Atlantic Ave., Bos-

ton, 9 A. M.; Sundays and Holidays, 8:30

the operation of vessels owned by railroads was said to be satisfactory to New England. The original clause, which would have compelled the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad to have disposed of all its steamship lines was shown to be an injustice.

The Senate vote was 49 to 18 for modification. All the New England senators were in the affirmative, as well as numerous Democrats and such Progressives as Cummins of Iowa, Bourne of Oregon and Works of California. Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia led in urging the modification. Nearly all southern Democrats were with him.

Senator Brandegee of Connecticut, declared in his closing speech that certain of its provisions were "ridiculous and foolish."

Senator Lodge said that he firmly believes an international quarrel is invited because of action which the nations of the world will interpret as a violation of the canal treaty with Great Britain.

At the last minute the bill was loaded down with two additional provisions—one that the fine arts commission of the city should have jurisdiction over any monuments erected in the Canal Zone, and another that no vessel owned in the United States by persons violating the Sherman anti-trust law should be allowed to use the canal.

The amendment as to railroad-owned ships gave Senator Poindexter of Washington state opportunity to speak in denunciation of the transportation system in New England. He read a letter from Louis Brandeis charging that the New Haven road has complete monopoly of rail and water. This brought New Englanders up. Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire said Mr. Brandeis was "a professional agitator, not a business man, who always turns up when there is talk of monopolies."

Senator Lodge spoke earnestly about "a very grave situation that has arisen as to our railroads." He decried the habit of denouncing a person or a corporation that had been successful.

"We shall not gain in the long run," said the senator, "by these assaults on everything that has the flavor of success about it."

He pointed out that while the gross earnings of railroads are increasing the net earnings are decreasing. "It is a condition that cannot long continue," added Senator Lodge. "The roads will soon be reaching a point where they cannot be conducted without a loss."

"The only body that will run them at a loss is the government. And yet this bounding down of railroads which has gone far beyond sufficient punishment for errors or sins of the past goes on with increasing force from day to day. Railroads are not owned by the men who operate them or manage them."

"Take the great railroad organization in my own state which has been attacked here today. That railroad is owned very largely by the people of New England. Millions own a comparatively small part of it. The stocks and bonds are held in savings banks in New England, savings banks which represent the accumulated earnings of the people, by trustees and by charitable institutions."

Senator Lodge reversed his vote of Friday in favor of exempting American ships in the foreign trade from tolls. He said he supported it first because the Senate had gone on record for free tolls to coastwise ships. He believed this government had the right under the treaty to do this, but was aware of opposite opinions entertained here and abroad.

"Consequently," he said, "he was unwilling by his own vote to do what that would put the United States in a position where she can be accused by any one of violating a solemn obligation."

MUSIC NOTES

Mme. Gracia Ricardo, an American soprano, is one of the singers appearing in the Antonia Sawyer list of artists for the coming season. Mme. Ricardo is a concert and oratorio performer. German songs, dialect songs and operatic arias are found on her programs.

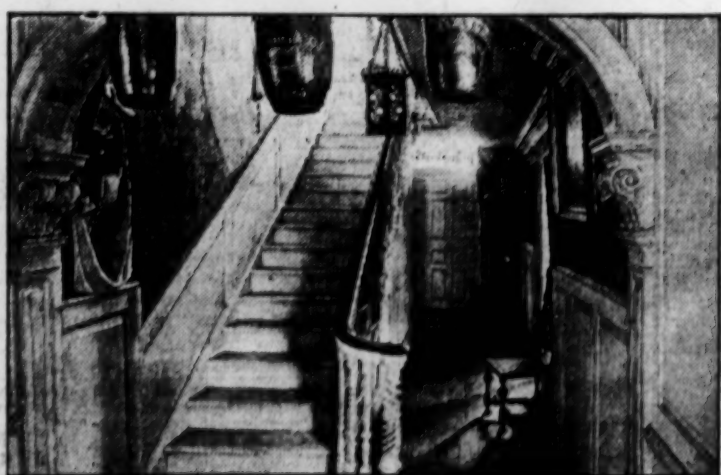
Mme. Julia Culp, the Dutch singer who is to interpret German songs in America this winter, will present the composers with whose works Dr. Weillner and Miss Gerhardt have in turn won the highest critical honors. She balances in the familiar way groups of Schubert, Schumann and Brahms pieces against groups of Strauss and Wolf pieces, painting her pictures in the mezzo-soprano colors.

The music department of the city of Boston gives concerts Sunday at 3:30 p. m., as follows: Boston Common, Municipal band, D. G. Cericola, leader; Marine park: South Boston, Naval Brigade band, D. A. Ives, leader; Jamaica

pond, Jamaica Plain, D'Avino's band, A. D'Avino, leader.

The privilege of subscribers to deposit 25 per cent of the amount of their subscription will hold good for a short time longer at the Boston opera box office, and those intending to purchase season tickets are asked to do so as soon as possible. The box office is open daily from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

MAIN STAIRWAY IN ROYALL HOUSE



Showing panelling and other features of colonial architecture as well as few pieces of original furniture

OPENING OF MERIDIAN STREET DRAWBRIDGE TO COME NEXT WEEK

(Continued from page one)

purposes and that twist the dike and the hill behind was built up residentially.

The Meridian street bridge was built by a private company in 1855 and subsequently bought by the city of Boston. That is the reason why, prior to an act passed in 1911, the city had to do all of the repairing. By the act the city carries out any changes in the bridge at its own expense and applies to the supreme court for a division of the cost among the various interested parties.

The largest wooden ship repairing yard in Massachusetts is located on the Chelsea side of the basin between the two bridges. The New England receiving and shipping depot of the Standard Oil Company of New York occupies a large area on either side of the basin at the Chelsea bridge end.

On the Chelsea side the various interests include Stickney, Terrell Company, Samuel Cabot, Inc.; R. T. Green Company, Alfred Sorensen, Lawler Brothers, builders of the Meridian street bridge; Parsons Manufacturing Company, the Melroe Furnace Company, which was started by John Melroe in 1864; Phillips & Hodgdon, United States government wharf, occupied by J. E. Lewis, and Coleman Bros.

On the East Boston side are the docks where some of the largest coastwise steamers and barges berth; those of the Standard Oil Company being nearly 375 feet long with a draft of 24 feet. These steamers have been loaded one foot light and only navigate the channel at high tide and at daylight.

Then come the East Boston Gas Company, Boston Elevated car, barn, city of Boston street department, 10 acres owned by the East Boston company, Eastern Dredging company, New England Pottery company, Boston Spar company, Boston & Lockport Block company, said to be the largest manufacturer of blocks for shipping in the United States; Gilby Foundry company, Bay State Dredging company, and William H. Ellis.

Probably the only tide water mill in this section of the country in operation is that of the D. & L. Slade & Sons' mill up the river beyond the Chelsea street bridge on the Chelsea side. The metropolitan pumping works, the Maverick mills, Revere Rubber Company, and Forbes Lithograph Company are located on the upper section of the river also.

As an essential feature of the waterfront development the Chelsea Marginal railroad, which runs along the Chelsea side of the basin was opened for use two months ago. This railroad is the result of the enterprise of manufacturers along the Chelsea side and expenditure of their money for its construction.

Permission to build this railroad was granted by the Chelsea board of control last year and approved by the Massachusetts railroad commission. The railroad was completed and the first train run over it on June 4 of this year.

On the East Boston side of the basin the East Boston Marginal Freight Railroad Company has permission to build a marginal railroad, which will also connect the wharves on that side with the Boston and Albany railroad. It is expected that this work will be undertaken in the near future.

The annual value of the freight received and shipped at the wharves in the basin is upwards of \$3,000,000 and the tonnage \$90,000, according to the report of the army engineer, Col. Frederic V. Abbot, who made the survey for the channel improvement.

FERRY RUNS DOWN YACHT

While running from Marblehead to Marblehead Neck the ferry boat Queen collided Friday night with the private yacht Cachalot, making a hole in the pleasure craft's side. There were 50 passengers on the ferry boat and a crew of five on the yacht, which is owned by Herbert White of Cambridge.

pond, Jamaica Plain, D'Avino's band, A. D'Avino, leader.

The privilege of subscribers to deposit 25 per cent of the amount of their subscription will hold good for a short time longer at the Boston opera box office, and those intending to purchase season tickets are asked to do so as soon as possible. The box office is open daily from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

Beginning Monday And Continuing All the Week An Original and Unique Advance Exhibit of Fall Styles

Presenting the Latest Ideas of the French Designers in Models, Materials, Trimmings and Shades Exemplified by Our Own Importations and Reproductions

Following the precedent of past seasons, this house is the first in New England to display the approved fashions for the coming season. Moreover, this exhibit will be conducted in a novel and effective way—a method inaugurated a year ago—and which won commendation from hundreds of interested observers. Briefly this is the plan:

From Monday to Saturday, inclusive, our entire front of Washington Street windows will be changed TWICE daily—an entirely different style-idea being shown in each window in the afternoon from the one in the forenoon. Only the very newest conceptions will be featured—original models from abroad, and reproductions.

A great factor in making this exhibit remarkable in its completeness and as delineating the Parisian modes of today is the fact that 45 of our representatives have recently returned from abroad, many of whom devoted much time in making selections for this display and brought back with them, within the past few days most of the creations that will be seen in our windows during the coming week.

This showing will feature prominently the vogue of amber, black and white and taupe; the assured popularity of accordion plaiting; the use of fur trimming on coats, dresses and suits; the liberal use of laces; the favor of white and black satin. It will contain also a most fascinating collection of exclusive Parisian model hats and include a display of luxurious furs.

Jordan Marsh Company

RESTORATION OF OLD ROYALL MANSION IN MEDFORD COMPLETE

Scores Daily Visiting Historic House Which Looks Just as It Did in the Revolutionary Days

MUCH MONEY SPENT

Restoration of the old Royall house in Medford, which was erected nearly 300 years ago, has practically been completed and the house is now being visited by scores daily. School children, not only from Medford but from many surrounding towns, are among the most numerous visitors, in many instances coming by classes to see this historic structure.

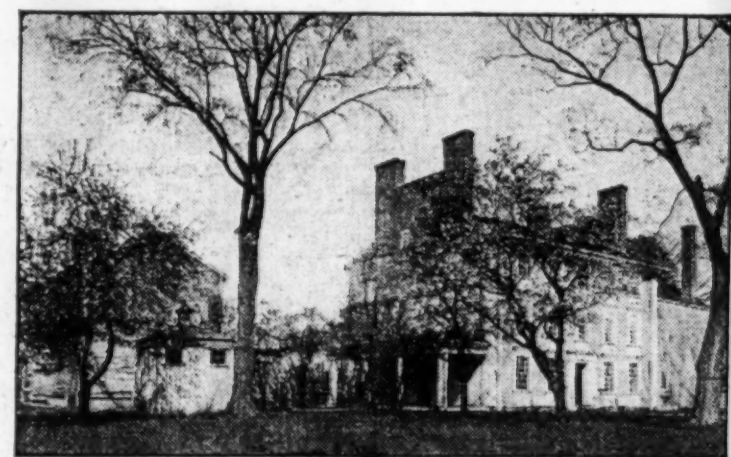
The building is owned by the Royall House Association, organized about three years ago at a time when the property was about to be cut up into house lots and the buildings sold to be torn down. Since that time several thousand dollars have been spent in restoring and renovating the structure.

As it stands at the present time the house represents the original building and additions made by four of its early owners. The main front rooms are parts of the original structure erected by Gov. John Winthrop in 1635. The house was used as a summer residence by Governor Winthrop and was part of his original Ten Hill farm. The original structure was of brick, two stories high and contained six rooms.

In 1692 the property passed into the possession of Lieut. Gov. John Usher and was twice enlarged. In 1732 the property was conveyed to Isaac Royall and his son Col. Isaac Royall, Jr. They again enlarged the estate, this time to its present proportions.

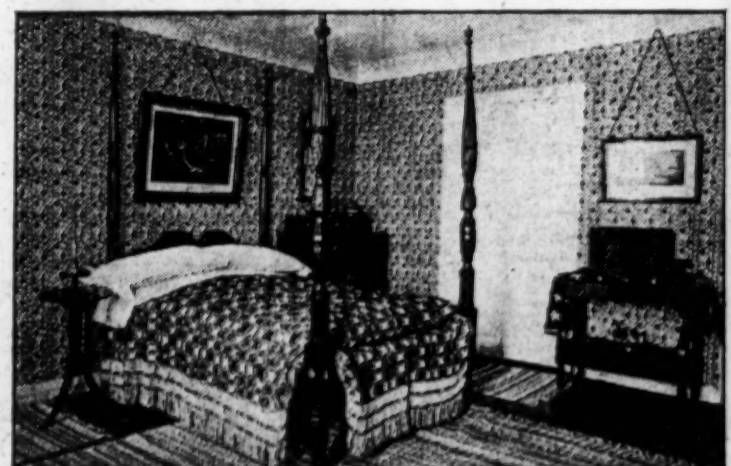
Before the Revolution Colonel Royall entertained many of the English gentry in his mansion home. When the war opened he and his family left the country and being seized by a Tory the property was owned by the government.

HISTORIC ROYALL HOUSE, MEDFORD



Structure as it appeared 300 years ago—Chimneys indicate location of big fireplaces within

BED IN WHICH FRANKLIN PIERCE SLEPT



Chamber in Royall house containing old four-poster with a history—Room restored to original condition

During the siege of Boston the estate was used by the commanders of the Colonial troops and George Washington was a frequent visitor. After the Revolution the house remained unoccupied for many years but early in the nineteenth century it was again tenanted, the last occupant being Miss Catherine

Geer from whom the society purchased the property.

In excavating the fireplaces the Royall House Association has discovered three built one inside the other, for as styles changed the building changed, broad fireplaces gradually giving smaller

ones. Behind these later brick walls the society has found the original tiles and in some the old firebricks even are intact.

From the different brick used in the house, the beams, chimney construction and in other ways the workmen have been able to tell how extensive the three additions were. The exterior of the house has now been completely restored. So have the parlors and guest chamber. Some pieces of the original furniture have been returned and put in place through the generosity of Mrs. Ruth Tidd, a descendant of one of the owners. Mrs. Tidd was a sister of William Dawes, who rode through Dorchester warning the inhabitants of the movements of the British on the same night that Paul Revere took his famous ride through Lexington and Concord.

HYDROPLANE HITS FISHING SMACK

(By the United Press)

BOULOGNE, France—Aviator Beaumont had to send to Paris today for materials to repair his hydro-aeroplane, damaged by a collision with a fishing smack just off shore here. As soon as the smashed wing is replaced he will resume his Paris to London flight.

NEW YORK—A despatch to the New York Herald from Salisbury, Eng., says that at the military aeroplane competitions at the British army flying grounds on Salisbury plains, Maurice Prevost completed the speed test on a Deperdussin monoplane with a maximum of 60 miles an hour.

Louis Bleriot, the inventor and builder, on his monoplane, finished the gliding test in which the machines, carrying a full load of nearly 800 pounds, are required to descend with their motors stopped at a gradient of one to six. Marcel Hanriot, 18 years old, completed the same test in one of his father's monoplanes.

Claude Grahame-White took the Duchess of Westminster for a flight in his hydro-aeroplane at Cowes above King George's yacht. Mr. Grahame-White illuminated his aeroplane in the evening and made a picturesque exhibition flight.

ROCKLAND CLUB ON OUTING
ROCKLAND, Mass.—The Union Club is holding its annual outing at Ridge Hill grove, Norwell, today. There will be athletic sports.

BASS POINT

Boston's Best Sail

Shore Dining

Martha's Vineyard

13 A. M. 12:30, 1:30, 2:30

3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 7:30

at 2:45 P. M.

HOUGHS NECK AND OLD QUINCY OFFER CHOICE SIGHTS TO TROLLEY AND BOAT EXCURSIONIST

Summer Colony, Reached From Boston by Steamer, Part of Suburban City Rich in Historic Interest

ROUTE IS DESCRIBED

For richness of historic association and beauty of water and suburban scenes one can scarcely find anywhere in this country a journey of a few hours excelling that from this city to Houghs Neck, going or coming by way of the old part of the city of Quincy, which adjoins Boston on the south. The accompanying article is the sixth telling how attractive short excursions may be made at slight expense by trolley or boat.

EACH of the harbor trips has its own distinctive features and advantages over the others, so that in taking them the present one usually seems the best of all. In going to Houghs Neck you are brought close to the big vessels at anchor in the harbor, which in the other trips have been seen from afar, and you get a near view of the south coast of Boston, while on the return, if it is made by trolley—and this particular trip is one of the most interesting towns in Massachusetts is visited.

The boats to Houghs Neck began running only this year, consequently the pleasures of the trip are not so well known as are some others. The boats make two trips in the morning and three in the afternoon, leaving Boston from the Bay line wharf, 400 Atlantic avenue. A one-way ticket costs 20 cents. This with the car fare to the boat makes 25 cents. The return by trolley is made for 10 cents, if there is no stopover, but if there is one—and there should be if there is time—the whole expense is brought to 45 cents. If the trip is made straight through from the wharf to Dudley terminal it can be done in less than two hours, or an hour and 50 minutes, but if more time can be given it should be. The boat trip occupies one hour.

Pulling out from the wharf the little boat gives a good view of the docks along Atlantic avenue, most of them gay with excursion boats painted white and flying flags of many colors. The boat to Houghs Neck hugs the southern shore. Being small it is close to the water and goes confidently near the big vessels which loom up like giant birds beside it. The revenue cutter Gresham, which is stationed at Boston, and the naval reserve ship Chicago, which has been in the harbor all summer, are passed within a stone's throw. If there are jacksies about they can be plainly seen, and in their white suits make a picture that will live in memory many a day.

Farther on one gets the water view of Marine park at City Point, South Boston, the red roof of the new aquarium showing picturesquely from among the trees. The craft of yacht and canoe clubs beyond, and the other small pleasure boats that dot the bay are a pretty sight. Then come more factories on the land, more boats on the sea, green hills running down to blue water, and in the distance the Blue hills of Milton, whose soft outlines melt into the sky. Islands with fortifications, lighthouses and other buildings are passed, then one green hill grows greener, houses are seen upon it, flights of steps leading down to the water, small boats clustered along its edge, the boat on which we are steaming turns the promontory, and there seem to be hundreds of sails on the water. Many small boats are drawn up to floats on and near which people are moving about and Houghs Neck is reached.

Mainly a Summer Colony

Houghs Neck is mostly a summer colony. The comfortable, plain cottages with their deep verandas seem to seek the water's side. On the low land about the docks are popcorn and lemonade stands and such 10-cent amusements as the usual excursionist is expected to desire. The cars to Quincy run from here every quarter of an hour during the busy hours of the day, that is, in the early morning and from 3 o'clock in the afternoon, beginning on Saturdays and Sundays, with five minutes past the hour.

The ride to Quincy takes about 15 minutes. It is through a rolling country with frequent glimpses of the sea and tiny cottages fronting it. The landscape is lovely, the green meadows rolling away to green and blue hills with purple



Famous "Dorothy Q." house, Quincy, which has multitude of associations interesting to visitors

shadows. Overhead arches the blue sky, and the white-capped sea is seen here and there in the distance. As the town is reached there come to view old estates, houses that have "story" written all over them.

If time is limited a transfer should be taken to a Boston car, and the change made at Quincy square. If time is only partially limited the transfer can be used to the Quincy mansion at Hancock street and Butler road, but if there is no pressure it will be found interesting to wander about the square and visit points of interest. A number of these can be seen from the car, among them the

Granite Temple, a gift to a church through the will of John Adams. Quincy is one of the most interesting towns in Massachusetts. When the visitor is there he is quite sure he is in the richest historic treasure-house of the country. No other town, he thinks, can show him so much, can bring him so close to the days when a nation was wrought. Faneuil hall, the Old State House, the Old North church, are the memorials of great events, of heroic deeds, but in Quincy one takes great men by the hand, eats and drinks, reads and works with them, enters into their daily life and becomes a companion of their thoughts. The Adamses, the Quinys and the Hancocks, colossal figures in American history, lived in Quincy. The place is filled with the thought of them. Quincy takes more than one day to "do" thoroughly, and should be read about before an attempt is made to see all there is in it and its vicinity.

Other Signs in Quincy

If only the afternoon and evening are given to this trip, and the 2:20 boat has been taken, there should be no long stop at Central square with its attractions, but the transfer should be used on the car that goes to the Dorothy Q. house, or Quincy mansion. Several car lines pass this house, among them the Boston, so it can be seen from the car if there is not time to stop. It is on the same side of the street as the buff brick high school, separated from it by Butler road. It is a colonial mansion of buff brick, three stories, set back and down from the street in a wooded garden. Only a glimpse of it can be had from the car.

The metropolitan park commission and the Massachusetts Society of Colonial Dames have bought the homestead and it is included in the Furnace Brook parkway. It has been restored, as most of the old mansions have had to be. A custodian has been found to watch over it day and night, for the house and its contents are valuable, and it is open to the public daily. On Saturday it is free, but on other days a small fee is charged. So, if the trip is taken on Saturday this fine old mansion, one of the richest in historic and romantic sentiment anywhere to be found is included in the pleasures to be obtained with the 45 cents the trip will cost if this stopover is made.

Before proceeding with a description of the house it ought to be said that

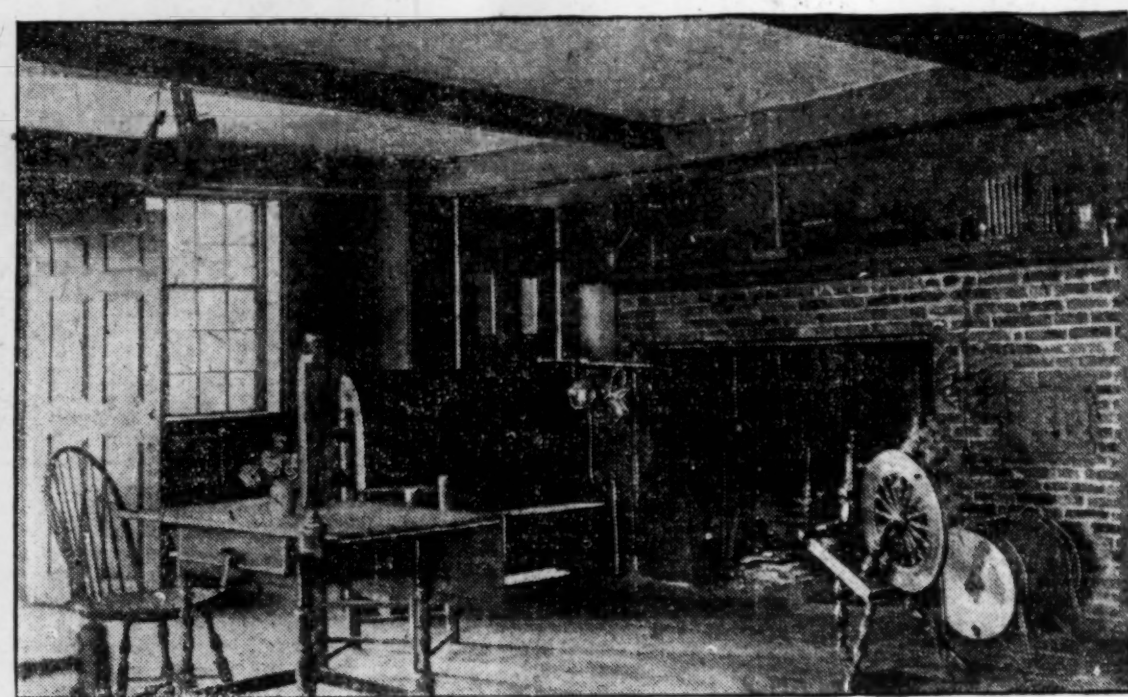
so many people. It is not improbable that these passages were often used when people wished to hide from the Indians.

In Dorothy Q. House

Sitting before the fireplace in the kitchen it is easy to picture the days when the personages who made the house famous passed in and out of the rooms calling the place home. In the time of the original Dorothy Q., the house, immortalized by her great-grandson, Oliver Wendell Holmes, was the scene of extensive hospitality. It is related that Agnes Surriage, whose story is connected with Marblehead, attended a house party here and helped on the fun, cooking at the great kitchen fireplace. Washington, Lafayette and other notables were entertained in the house, and a Franklin stove in one of the sleeping rooms is said to have been the gift of the illustrious inventor and statesman. The Dorothy Quincy who became the wife of John Hancock called this house home, and some of the little garments she wore as a child are exhibited in the cases.

Photographs, autographs, documents, clothing and other souvenirs of colonial days have been gathered together in the house, so that it is veritably a treasure house of the olden days. The grounds have been kept up according to the old ideals, than which nothing seems more beautiful, and contain a sun dial for the marking of the hours.

The Quincy mansion is so fascinating that there is no need for further entertainment on the return home, but there is plenty of it. Through Quincy the streets are shaded and lined with attractive homesteads, but as the larger city is approached the style of architecture changes. Stores, apartment houses and city dwellings take the place of shaded lawns. From Atlantic the aviation field at Squantum can be seen, and not far away is the Myles Standish



Kitchen in Dorothy Quincy house, where Sir Harry Vane, Anne Hutchinson and Edmund Quincy met in first anti-Puritanism days

It begins with 1635 when Edmund Quincy and William Coddington were granted a large tract of land at Mt. Wollaston, now included in the city of Quincy. Mr. Coddington at once built him a farm house on the grant. This is still standing, said to be the oldest structure in New England, and is a part of the fine mansion that became the home of the Quinys. This is now known as the kitchen. It is a large room with a great fireplace.

Here gathered William Coddington, Sir Harry Vane, Anne Hutchinson, William Hutchinson, the Rev. John Wheelwright and Edmund Quincy, with whom began the first outbreak against the doctrines of Puritanism. Sir Harry Vane, who was then governor of Massachusetts, lost his high office. Mr. Coddington fled to Rhode Island, of which he later became governor. Anne Hutchinson, Mr. Wheelwright and the others then in Massachusetts were banished.

The house then came into the possession of the widow of Edmund Quincy, and was occupied for years by her and her descendants. These intermarried with the Adamses, uniting the two names as they go down in history. It was the third Edmund Quincy who built the farmhouse as we now see it, in the year 1706.

The house seems patriarchal, a dignified inheritance from past years, and such it is, but the story of it might well begin with "There were pirates in those days." Piracy was regarded as honorable in the early years of the colonies, and it is related that some of the inhabitants of Quincy used to follow the calling. The house has secret passages, one of which goes down into the cellar and underground to the creek. It leads also up by the side of the kitchen fireplace and behind the dining-room china closet from which there is a concealed entrance to a low space under the rafters. A dumb waiter hidden in the jamb of the kitchen door seems to have been used for carrying food to those in hiding.

Stories are told of patriots and others who sought refuge in the house and the initials of John Hancock are found scratched on a window pane, said to have been made when he was in concealment from the British. True or false though the stories may be such an excellent place for hiding can hardly have been passed by in times when concealment was the important thing for

cairn commemorating the landing of the Pilgrim hero as the first white man to set foot on these shores. It was up the same waters we came on our way to Houghs Neck that he sailed, "crossing the sweet air from isle to isle over the silent streams of a calm sea," and named the headland in honor of his friendly Indian guide, Squanto.

NORUMBEGA PARK

The summer season is at its height now at Norumbega park. For the coming week, beginning Monday afternoon, there will be offered in the open air theater a vaudeville bill including Demelia, the European illusion, Kenney and Hollis, Homer Barnett, character singer, Austin, the comedy juggler, and new motion pictures. There will be a concert in the theater tomorrow night.

MR. HAMMOND FOR COMMITTEE
GLOUCESTER — Nomination papers were circulated Friday for John Hays Hammond as a candidate for the Republican state committee from the third Essex district. This is the first definite step for his entrance to Massachusetts state politics.

A Sale of Toilet Requisites

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Wise shoppers will be glad to know of this bargain event for they can secure Toilet Requisites of standard and reliable qualities greatly underpriced.

The sale continues all next week

14c Mule Team Borax, full pound. At.....	10c	25c Myco Perfume Deodorizer, large box. At..	11c
10c Toilet Soap, strictly pure. At.....	4c	5c Face Cloths, knitted finish edge. At. 4 for	10c
15c Powder Puff, good size. At.....	9c	10c Toilet Paper, large package, full count. At	3 for 25c
10c Petroleum Jelly, large size, best made. At..	5c		
25c Castile Soap, floating, perfumed, large bar. At	15c	15c Erwin's Arbutus Talcum, the popular odor. At	9c
10c Flash Hand Paste, large can. At.....	6c	98c Leatherette Folding Manicure Set; chromized fittings. At	49c
15c Oriental Talcum Powder. At.....	7c	15c Ammonia, with violet perfume, 16 oz. At..	9c
25c Tooth Brushes, extra quality, waxed backs. At	14c	50c Toilet Cases, large size, rubber lined. At..	35c
19c Tooth Brushes, assorted styles. At.....	11c	98c Toilet Cases, fitted with violet Brut toilet articles. At	49c
50c & 75c Hair Brushes, all bristle, fully warranted. At	39c	15c Nail Files, finely cut, flexible. At.....	9c
20c Dressing Combs, celluloid, all colors. At..	11c	19c Tooth Paste, large tube, Radiol dental cream. At	10c
10c Jap. Rose Glycerine Toilet Soap. At.....	8c		
10c Face Chamois, extra quality. At.....	5c		

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2000 CHILDREN COMPETE IN WEST END FLOWER SHOW

Scores of West End children and many grown-ups attended the annual flower exhibit held Friday afternoon on the roof of the Elizabeth Peabody house. The roof had been turned into a fragrant lower where marigolds, zinnias, petunias and sweet alyssum nodded in gay profusion from window boxes and flower pots which had been brought to the show by 50 little gardeners.

In making the awards the judges considered not only these flowers but also those that could not be brought on account of the size of the boxes or the fact that they had been planted in with vines which could not easily be moved. Mrs. Eva W. White, head worker of the settlement, announced the names of the prize winners.

Mary Sharkey of 8 Auburn street and Rebecca Hirsch of 16 Poplar street received the first and second prizes for roof gardens. The window box prizes were awarded to Barney and Etta Goldberg, 11 Auburn street; Sadie Goldstein, 104 Brighton street; James Davidson, 11B Minot street; Samuel Zigman, 103½ Leverett street, and Jacob Lanes, 17 Lyman street. In addition, four first class and six second class certificates were given for garden work done under difficulties.

After the prizes had been awarded lemonade was served in the kindergarten room. The rest of the afternoon was devoted to showing the flowers to visitors. Violin music was furnished by a Greek from the North End, who occupied a lofty chair on the fire escape. The exhibit was viewed by many children from the roofs and windows of nearby tenements.

Miss Ethel M. Remele, who has charge of the flower and visiting work this summer, says that nearly 200 children entered the contest.

WOMEN TO ACT ON MEAT QUESTIONS

Formation of plans for a mass meeting tomorrow of women of Greater Boston to take action against the rabbis who caused the butchers to quit work and cut off the supplies for the cooperative meat stores, is under consideration today. At this meeting it is proposed to discuss the question of importing a rabbit and several butchers from another city. The women campaigners meantime refrain from using meat, it is said.

HUNT IN THE MAINE WOODS FOR A LYNX ARAMINTA SAW

By JOHN HUNTER SEDGWICK

ONE of the many things that make the state of Maine not only remarkable but delightful is the fact that it shelters many wild beasts, that roam and snarl the living night and eke the morning, too. Nevertheless, the intelligent reader will make a great mistake if he leaves himself under the impression that these wild beasts are only to be found in the conventional hunting grounds, amid these cathedral-like pine forests that are so well drawn by the illustrators of the magazines and the railway folders; great, cool dark woods thronged with square-jawed ladies and gentlemen in high laced boots and felt hats, armed to the teeth with automatic rifles warranted to send a bullet through and twice around the largest game. Wild beasts there are in these lonely places, far from effete civilization and evening clothes, but the point that we wish to make is that Maine has spots in it where you can have good farming and wild beasts, too, which is a very gentle and joyous juxtaposition. But we must urge our readers to the story, as Henry V. urged his warriors once more to the beach, and we can do this best by stating as follows:

Little Araminta, the daughter of a settler in one of the frontier villages of Oxford county, in company with some of her brothers and sisters and friends, had gone forth to pick the luscious whortleberry, pronounced "bloobery."

Picking here and picking there, now stopping to look at the radiant heavens, now stooping over to smell the fragrance of the swamp pink, and anon indulging in the harmless prattle of childhood, Araminta and her brothers and sisters and friends were fast filling their shining pails. Some hours had passed in this benevolent industry, when hark! a sound was heard. All paused and looked about to see whence it came, and Araminta peering on the ground and looking above, saw a tree and in it an animal, the size of a large cat, she thought, covered with fur, she thought, and making unenvied noises of a furtive character, indicative at once of a savage nature and of a desire to creep on guard. Araminta and her companions hurried home to tell what they had seen.

"A lynx!" exclaimed the grandfather, as he hurriedly pulled on his coat and took his rifle from its rack. "A cougar!"

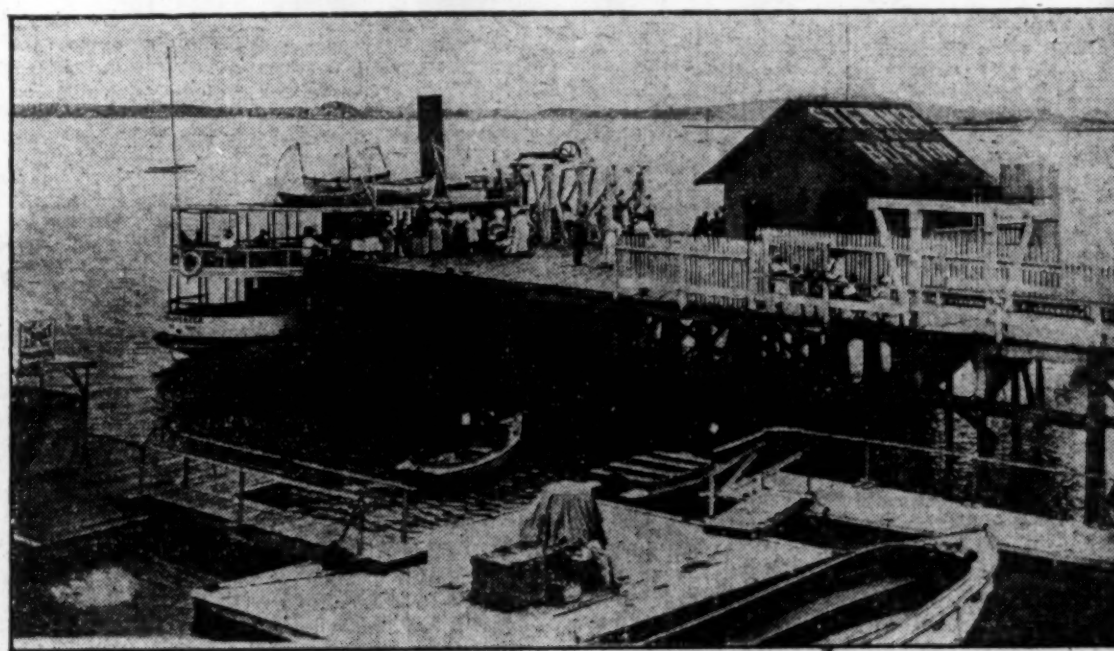
muttered the father, forgetting his geography in his excitement. "A jaguar!" cried the mother, bravely repressing her agitation and helping her husband with his cartridge belt, velvet coat, corduroy trousers, elk-hide boots, match box, compass, aluminum drinking cup, hunting knife, sleeping bag, pocket scales and the remaining articles of his simple equipment. "A leopard!" said Balthazar, the hired man. "No, a bob-cat!" exclaimed the eldest son, a close student of all wild things.

At all events men and women were agreed that this foe to the settlement must be removed at any cost and after a hurried consultation it was determined that the work of extermination should be entrusted to three principals, the Artist, the Engineer and the Hydraulist. The Author was given the command of a body of reserves consisting of the female relatives and divers minors. The Artist had a Winchester carbine, the Engineer a single-barreled shotgun and the Hydraulist a Winchester. 22. The Author had no arms, but contributed a lot of moral influence and some excellent advice. He it was that urged the armed men to fire all at once at the wild beast, lest haply but one doing so might hit him, whereas three approaching him ballistically, none would touch him and being confused by trying to dodge the bullets, the lynx-cougar-jaguar-bobcat would be easily caught alive. This idea was received in silent awe and no more was said about it; to the coarser souls, irony is a thing non-existent.

This has taken a long time to tell, but as a matter of fact we were soon on his trail or what would have been his trail had Araminta arranged with him to leave one. Be this as it might, we felt no doubt about finding him. Araminta said she saw him in a tree and we felt that with this to go by we should soon have him; in as thinly wooded a country as Maine, trees are by no means common objects and we felt sure that if he were not in one tree he must be in some other.

Onward we went, laughing and jesting, while ahead stalked the three gaunt men with the firearms, silent as the night, their moccasined feet not making a sound on the dryest twig they stepped upon. They wore stout boots and the twigs they happened to touch crackled like electric machines, but since J. Fenimore Cooper's day this is the accepted form. Where was the lynx? Did Araminta think that was the tree? We—ell, she wasn't quite sure but she thought it was, phaps. Surely, that must be the tree, but why were there so few lynxes purring in its branches? Hist. What was that? Surely that was the low, rich wheeze of a jaguar. No! Somebody blew his or her nose. So to horse again, over stumps, fallen trees, branches, bushes, crumbled remains of old growing things that had advanced to the unshorn stage, past fragrant clumps of wild raspberries, through zarzabs of thorns and spinosities that engaged the more sensitive parts of one's nose and ears, up, down, bump, slip, twist and breathe a bit. The air was sweet, little birds sang every now and then to distract our attention and the afternoon sun was slipping lower towards the outer range of hills. It became plain that the lynx had either escaped us entirely or had stopped somewhere for tea and this seemed so sensible on his part that after a parley we decided to do the same.

Now, whether this wild beast that startled Araminta, that lived in the outlying settlement that was aroused by her, was a lynx or a jaguar or a bobcat or a cougar we are not able to say, but we feel pretty sure that, however naturalists would describe it, it was laughing at us in the sleeve of its fur coat.



Steamer from Boston lying at her pier at Houghs Neck, Quincy

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CANNING GREENS

Many things used for greens may be canned by the following method: Pick over carefully and wash the leaves—mixture of kinds is desirable; cook in boiling salted water as for the table until nearly done; do not have much water, but cook in closed kettles to make the steam do the work. Then pack closely in jars and pour over them boiling vinegar to fill every air space, then seal tightly as any other canning. Pack the greens closely in the jar, and when pouring in the boiling vinegar, run a knife blade around the edge in order to open up the spaces for the vinegar. Wrap each jar in brown paper, or put into paper bags, and keep as other canned fruits. Spinach, mustard, chard, beet and other greens are put up in this way.—Commoner.

LOOSE EFFECTS

Beer has been showing skirts fitting plainly, with drapery toward the back and a blouse really blouses in front over a girdle, proving the fancy for loose waist effects is not leaving us, says Dry Goods.

A checked taffeta silk seen on the Bois recently was trimmed with a border on all edges, collar and cuffs of hair-lined silk cut lengthwise.

Plisse skirts, in fine accordion plaits, are of lace allover net, voile, marquisette, etc., with underskirt, blouse and sleeve tops of taffeta changeant yoke and sleeves to the wrist also in plisse.

CORDED WEAVES

It is said on good authority that corded weaves will be popular in the autumn. These new ribbed fabrics will include material so light in weight as to be suitable for dress draperies and heavier ones adapted for suits, outer wraps and trimmings.

DAINTY WAISTS

White satin waists are exquisitely dainty, but it is to be feared that the daintiness of such a waist will be very evanescent, says the Montreal Star. So only the woman who can afford the somewhat high cost of constant dry-cleanings may indulge in white satin fall shirts—unless she cares to "do them up" herself. There is a special washable satin that comes for these white waists, but the best of tub satins must be handled with extreme care if it is to survive even one laundering and retain its pristine luster and richness of texture. Wash the washable satin in soft water and a suds of pure white soap. Wring it out and rub it not, but rinse in several clear, cool waters, and iron when almost dry with thin muslin between the satin and the iron. So only will you save the luster and the texture of the white satin shirt.

AUTUMN BLOUSES

Sheer blouses for autumn wear are of soft mulls and batistes embroidered with huge scallops done in heavy silks. An embroidered dotted swiss blouse of this sort, worn with a dull blue worsted skirt had a collar and cuffs of white agarie, and the buttons down the front were of glass with turquoise enamel centers. Link cuff buttons to match finished with long sleeves, says the Montreal Star. The smart tailored suit was accompanied by patent leather boots with buttoned tops of cloth to match.

Chiffon blouses, laid in tucks and having the tucks stitched conspicuously in contrasting color are a fall notion. A navy blue chiffon model by Beer has groups of tiny tucks stitched in white, and a white satin collar and cuffs trimmed with white satin buttons.

TO KEEP TOAST

Toast that is put in a glass jar with the lid screwed on tightly will keep fresh for hours.—Good Housekeeping.

MADE WATERTIGHT

To waterproof boots and shoes, prepare an aqueous 10 to 15 per cent solution of glue or gelatin, carrying about 1 per cent of glycerin, and a 10 per cent solution of potassium bichromate. Have the footwear perfectly dry and made as warm as possible, either by standing them close to the fire or by placing them in the oven after the fire has been drawn and the temperature has fallen to 150 degrees Fahrenheit. In a dark room, with as little light as possible, mix equal parts of the two solutions and with a good, stiff paint brush apply the solution to the seams, letting it dry in well. Wipe off the superfluous gelatin and then give the entire leather a coat of the same. The gelatin and bichromate mixture must be kept quite fluid and warm, and this is best done by keeping the two solutions standing in the water bath and mixing them only as required, a little at a time. Finally expose the articles to the direct sunlight for an hour or two.—Boot and Shoe Recorder.

NET WEIGHT LAW ADVOCATED

Mrs. Heath's views on high cost of living

THE question of the high cost of living is at present paramount to all others, writes Mrs. Julian Heath of Brooklyn, president of the Housewives League. National, international, state and municipal commissions have been formed to consider the causes and to find remedies. Investigations by commissions and academic discussion are of great value and must in nowise be underestimated, but ye housewives know that it is we who must make the weekly budget fit the weekly expense. The practical solution of the present problems and indeed of all problems that pertain to the home belong to the housewife and the solution of these problems is plainly the duty of the American woman today. Women are realizing, as never before, that home-making is a profession and should be placed on a business basis. That the woman is the dispensing partner in the marriage contract, the man the producer and the woman the spender, and that as much expert knowledge is needed for the woman to properly spend the money as for the man to produce it. This great movement for the protection of the home came into being but eight months ago, but at the present time, it records members in nearly every state in the Union and organizations in many.

We believe that the best reform is that which builds upon the good that already exists, and we are therefore undertaking to enforce the laws on our statute books, which affect food supplies, and the cost of living; in fact, to enforce all laws that pertain to the home. Further legislation can and will be secured when necessary. The enforcement of these laws is not being effected through committee work, but, by personal enforcement, that is, by the right of the consumer to enforce the law which has been made for her protection. True enforcement must come through individual responsibility first and then concerted action. Let us realize fully that the woman with the dollar in her pocket is all-powerful in matters and conditions pertaining to the home.

In this campaign to reduce household expenses every leak must be considered, for it is from the little leaks that we get the big bills. We should insist, as far as possible, on buying commodities by weight and not by measure, we should purchase by the pound and not by the package or quantity. There never was a time when the authorities were so alert in this matter, but we women must do our part, in fact, it is entirely in our hands.

Every state should have a net weight law, that is, a law which will compel the manufacturer of goods contained in packages, bottles, or containers to stamp the net weight of the commodity on each container. This will enable us to know how much per pound we are paying. Such a law has just been enacted in New York. Nevada has the same law. Florida, Connecticut, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Wyoming have a partial net weight law; that is, a law that pertains to certain commodities. Here is more constructive work for us to undertake.

We have certain laws in regard to the sanitary conditions of stores and the ex-

PRETTY frocks of washable materials are always in demand for girls. The one illustrated is attractive and practical. Figured batiste with trimming of embroidered banding is the material used. The blouse is made with a wide tuck over each shoulder and a revers on one side of the front. The sleeves are of the "set-in" sort, finished at the elbows with turned-back cuffs, and the neck is round. The banding is used on the neck, cuffs, revers and belt and a row is applied at the top of the hem of the skirt.

The skirt is cut in four gores and the front and back gores form box plaits.

The model is charming just as it is shown, but a plainer frock may be desired and the same model can be modified to supply this need.

The one-side effect given by the revers is one of the features of the season, but it can easily be omitted. The neck can be made high and the sleeves long.

As shown in the small front view, the frock is excellent for school use and can be made from linen, chambray, gingham or any similar material.

In the small back view, the dress is shown made of linen and trimmed with contrasting color. This same idea could be carried out in checked gingham trimmed with solid. If a very dainty, dressy little frock is desired, white voile with trimming of Cluny lace would be very charming.

For the 12-year size, the dress will require 5½ yards of material 27, four yards 36 or 3½ yards 44 inches wide with five yards of banding.

The pattern, 7505, cut in sizes for girls from 10 to 14 years of age, can be bought at any May Manton agency or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic temple, Chicago.



Revers on one side of front

FROCK OF FIGURED BATISTE

Revers on one side of front

FIGURING ON STYLES OF FALL

Gray expected to have much prominence

PARISIAN ateliers are humming now, but just what they will bring forth later no one can tell. At best one can but guess and base guesses on the latest and most successful of the summer ideas, says the New York Sun.

Poiret says stoutly that he has no idea of changing his theories concerning the feminine silhouette and the surpassing beauty of orientalism in stuffs and color schemes. Both the Paris and London seasons have brought out innumerable daring experiments in Persian line and color.

There have been quantities of straight, narrow frocks and there have been quantities as great of draped and flowing lines. The chances are that summer history will repeat itself in the autumn, that with Poiret showing straight uncorseted silhouettes and Callot twisting and trimming draperies and Worth emphasizing grande dame elegance and Chermant clinging to her beloved paniers, the conservative woman will be free, as she was free last spring, to choose any middle ground she prefers.

Grays have met with much success among the ultra chic this summer, and it seems likely that this color will figure very prominently in the autumn modes. Among its many shadings almost any woman can find one that will be becoming to her, though gray must always be selected knowingly and with careful deliberation. A more dash of blue or violet or brown in its tone will make all the difference between the becoming and the unbecoming.

Waistcoats figure in very many of the

advance fall models, but frills, large rabat arrangements of lace, tulle or linen are made to usurp the function of the waistcoat and fill in prettily very low cut fronts or open fronts many modish coats. Separate waistscoats, closing high with pointed edge or collar are shown in satin, printed cottons, corded silks, piques, and some of these include a little collar and cravat arrangement forming really a sleeveless and backed blouse for wear inside a coat.

Corded silks are, by the way, more popular than they were last season, and it seems likely that many of them will be seen among the autumn materials. Changeable silks, the corded taffeta and poplin types of weight slightly heavier than that of the summer silks are already shown in some of the more exclusive shops, there are some very good looking things in corded woolsens.

Corduroys and corded velvets, particularly in the wide cords, are highly prized by the importers and are offered in quality and colorings so beautiful there would certainly be reason in their popularity. In the soft grays, browns, the dead leaf, taupe and subdued tones—these stuffs are especially lovely.

The light browns and yellowish shading down to the darker tones ecaille are well to the fore in autumn color lists and there are lovely violet, dahlia and prune and beautiful brighter violets are also in shades of wonderful red and shades.

Velvet in combination with satin cloth promises to have a great vogue and other material combinations likely to be much worn—cloth, satin, cloth or satin with chiffon, and smooth cloth, plain and corded, broad or moire silks.

This idea, of course, is not new, will be developed in new ways and give an opportunity for complete skirt draperies in suitable supplies of light materials, accompanied by a warmer and more easily tailored stuffs.

HOME HELPS

Cold potato makes a good paste in emergency.

Use picture wires to fasten sash tains as it is better than tape.

Melted alum will mend your pieces and the mark will not show.

Do not lay silk waists away with taking out the shelds, as the ribb likely to crack the silk.

The short ends of candles, melted mixed with equal parts of turpentine make a fine polish for floors and oil.

A little sugar added to oatmeal, if it is cooking, instead of putting on at the table, improves the greatly.

Put a little dry starch in the warm water with which you wash down. When dry rub off, then with a cloth.—Memphis News-Sun

PERIOD STYLES TO CONTINUE

Strong trend toward individuality in dress

WITH garment manufacturers the race of fashions for fall and winter has started. Designers, as usual, are taking their inspiration from the French dress artists, and the latest fashion functions at which new creations have appeared. Individuality is the keynote sounded even more loudly than heretofore, though the trend of costume has long been in that direction for those concerned in dress as a fine art, says Dry Goods.

Manufactured dress will again reproduce in quantity salient features thus proclaimed. Period fashions are certain to continue next winter, with emphasis on Louis XV modes. For outer garments, the return of the polonaise is expected, in a long coat reaching within a few inches of the hem of the skirt. It is a style that may be developed in woolen materials or broadcloth, in one kind, or in the very new combination of plain and fancy fabrics awaited as the new season's development of mid-summer odd jackets.

Directorio styles afford the mannish tightness liked by many women, with little frills and furbelows altogether feminine. The latter too, are a good omen for manufacturers of all sorts of accessories.

Makers of tailored clothing for women have some new features to offer in the two-piece suits which are indispensable for general every day wear. It is said that the coats will button higher in the front, as opposed to the deep revers of a year ago. Straight lines are the rule; and skirts are quite narrow because both French and American women enjoy comfort in them, and will not as yet revert to voluminous breadths. A more potent reason too, which the cutters-up have

had to accept is the fact that the narrow skirts (about two and one quarter yards) make the wearer look more slender and youthful than full ones. Hidden plaits are permissible in a few models.

There is no gainsaying the insistence of effort for increased fullness in some garments of which the much-discussed panier has been a surprising expression; and ever so subtly have designers carried their point in this particular, as will be noted when fall models are disclosed. Draped breadths of silk on cloth, caught up near the foot, or at the knee, beneath a panel, straight and flat, lend a new note, not out of harmony with the taste of American women. The idea also falls in with the purpose to employ larger quantities of material for the benefit of the fabric importers and producers.

Fine fabrics will be stronger than ever for street suits, and the nature of velvets, velveteens and corduroys make fullness undesirable.

Silk two and three piece costumes will be decided, leaders, it is thought, for fall wear, following the vogue of spring. Faille weaves and some diagonals, as well as the satiny surfaces are noticeably smart, and will be variously made up in plain and more dressy effects.

WASH IN MILK

When washing lace never rinse it in blue water with the idea of improving its color, says the Minneapolis Tribune. Real lace should be finally rinsed in skim milk, which will give it a soft creamy color.

"FINISHING" AN EDUCATION

What to do with daughters often a serious problem

A SERIOUS problem arises in many homes when the daughter of the family outgrows the local school. This is especially true when the home is in the country, or in a small town where the educational advantages are limited to the first eight or 10 grades. In the majority of such cases, a good high school is beyond easy reach, and the only alternatives seem to be sending the girl away to "finish" her schooling, or keeping her at home and letting the education go without finishing.

The average bright girl usually leaves the grades somewhere between the ages of 13 and 15. To take a child out of school permanently at that early date seems wrong, but to send her out of reach of the immediate home influences at that immature stage may easily prove far more disastrous. Either course is open to so many objections that thoughtful parents will hesitate before adopting either unqualifiedly. If some safe middle course might be discovered, it would be welcome to many a puzzled father and mother.

Of course, there are girls and girls. Some are staid and sensible at 17, while others are childish and immature even in the twenties. It is safe to say, however, that very few girls under 18 should, even to gain an education, be sent away from the protecting authority of the home. What is gained in one way is so easily lost in another, and far more vital particular, that this plan should be adopted only under the most necessary circumstances, says a writer in the Michigan Farmer.

The question of the girl's education is a serious one. Without doubt, the best attainable is her due, but whether the best is to be secured by sending her

away from home while still in her teens is to be gravely doubted. The girl of that age needs her mother's watchfulness, her father's protection, the quiet simplicity of the home sphere. After she has become mature, judgment, and has learned to rely on her own ideas of right and fitness may safely be sent away from but not before. Books and music easily be furnished her at home, an education rounded out by their aid out the risk and sacrifice incurred sending her away to "finish" it.

UP THE PIZ PALU

The season of Alpine climbing just begun, writes a Geneva correspondent to the Monitor, and a young E. woman, Miss D. Turner, accompanied Dr. Fothergill and two guides, heeded in making the first ascent this season, of the Piz Palu, one mighty peaks of the Bernina range, giant towers 12,825 feet above the level and is considered to be the difficult climb of the range. The started from the Diavolezza hut of arduous undertaking and compass summit in six hours. This was a achievement for a woman.

Count Vladimir of St. Petersburg a couple of guides, made an ascent the same day of the Piz Bernina.

CHEAP STEAMER

A most convenient little steamer the top of a tea kettle may be from a five-pound lard pail with a fitted cover. Punch holes through bottom with a large nail.—Wash Herald.

THE HOUSEHOLD

TRIED RECIPES

VEALETES

PURCHASE veal cuts from the leg in slices as large as one's hand and about half an inch thick. On each slice lay a large tablespoonful of dressing made from seasoned bread crumbs, a beaten egg and a tablespoonful melted butter. Roll up the slices, pinning with toothpicks to keep the dressing in. Put on a baking pan in the oven and bake about three quarters of an hour, basting often with melted butter and hot water. When done, thicken the gravy, pour over the veal and serve on a hot platter.

GRAHAM MUFFINS

Sift together one cup graham flour, one half cup white flour, two teaspoonfuls baking powder, a saltspoonful of salt and two tablespoonfuls of sugar. Beat one egg until foamy, add to it one cup sweet milk, mix with the dry ingredients and then beat vigorously. Have the gem irons hot, turn in the batter and bake in a hot oven.

FRIED TOMATOES WITH CREAM GRAVY

Put in thick slices of tomato without peeling, which holds them together without breaking, season with salt and pepper and roll in flour or very fine crumbs. Fry in hot pork drippings until brown, but not blackened or "messy." Take up carefully with a pancake turner so as not to break the slices, and arrange neatly on a hot chop platter. Add a tablespoonful of flour and as soon as "bubbly," pour in a cup of hot milk. Stir until smooth and creamy and pour over the tomatoes. Garnish with parsley.

PARINA MOLD WITH SLICED PEACHES

Into a cup and a half of boiling milk sprinkle a heaping tablespoonful of Parina, stirring all the time. Add a scant saltspoon of salt, cook five minutes over the fire, then set in the lower part of a double boiler or saucepan containing boiling water, and cook covered 20 minutes. Flavor with almond or vanilla, and pour into cups wet with cold water. Set in the cellar or refrigerator until needed. Turn out in low dishes and around the base of each white mound arrange a symmetrical row of sliced peaches or berries and serve with sweetened cream. This is also an approved breakfast dish, omitting the sugar if desired.

BLACKBERRY PANCAUGHDY

Turn a quart of ripe blackberries into a buttered pudding dish and sprinkle over them a half cup of sugar. Sift into a bowl a cup of flour, a teaspoonful of salt, a half baking powder and a saltspoonful of lard. Add a tablespoonful of butter and rub together. Mix the yolks of two eggs with a cup of milk, add to the flour with a tablespoonful sugar and mix until smooth. Whip the whites of two eggs to a stiff froth, and stir lightly into the batter. Pour the batter over the berries and bake in a medium hot oven. Serve with liquid or hard sauce as preferred.—Today's Magazine.

USE OF CASSEROLE

Before using a casserole for the first time, it is well to temper it; this is best done by covering it with cold water, then letting the water come to the boiling point, remove from the fire, and let the casserole remain in the water until it is cold.

Under no circumstances let the casserole be put on the stove without water or fat in it, say the Indianapolis News. If this is done the dish will crack.

Avoid sudden changes of temperature with the casserole; that is, do not take it from the hot stove or oven and place it in cold water or in a wet sink; this will prove disastrous to the dish.

Casserole cooking requires only moderate heat; if something is being cooked in the casserole at the same time that intense heat is required for something else, take the precaution of setting the casserole in a pan of water.

If the cover of the casserole does not fit very closely, thus allowing steam to escape too freely, it is well to spread a strip of cloth wet with a flour and water paste and press it over the joining of cover and casserole before setting the dish in the oven. When ready to serve, the strip is readily pulled off.

In cooking anything in a casserole, it is well to allow twice the time for cooking that would be required were the stew or vegetables or fruit cooked in the ordinary way.

PAPER JELLY CUPS

The new paper sanitary tumblers which have just come out ought to be hailed with delight by the modern housekeeper especially at preserving times. These little vessels are made from spruce pulp. They are treated with aseptic qualities at the mill before being packed in cartons and shipped to the various stores and in these cartons sold to the housekeeper, so the only thing she has to do is to break the seal and the jelly jars are ready for use.

They are so inexpensive that they may easily be thrown away at the end of the winter season, says the Philadelphia Times. Each tumbler is treated with a wax process which enables the jelly to slip out as easily as from a glass jar.

Little round lids come for covering the vessels and slip into a small groove at the top. The hot liquid can be poured directly into these paper tumblers.

EMBROIDERED ENDS FOR TIES

Flowers and leaves solid and stems in outline stitch



NARROW ties can be made much more attractive by the addition of embroidered ends. The scallops should be padded and closely buttonholed. The

flowers and leaves are worked solid, with the stems in the outline stitch. The dots may be worked solid or as eyelets. Mercerized cotton No. 25 should be used.

SCALD THE PEARS

Scald your pears just as you do your peaches for canning. It is best to try a few at first, as ripe pears left in the boiling water too long will become soft and those that are green will not loosen from the skin unless left in longer. The water must be boiling hot. Then plunge the pears in cold water until ready to peel, when the skin will rub off easily. Reheat the water and use again. Do not wash first, as the skin will not loosen so easily.

WAX THE THREAD

When waxing thread for sewing on buttons or any extra heavy work, draw the thread over the piece of wax from the needle toward the knot end of the thread, says the Philadelphia North American. Always wax the thread when sewing buttons on shoes, coats or anything where there is the least strain.

HANDY CLOSET

Many women in a sewing room constantly jump up and down to get some piece of lace or material to finish a garment. If the hundred and one things a woman needs at her work were all in some convenient place, all this trouble would be avoided, according to the Indianapolis News.

If there is a large closet in the sewing room or in the room where most of the family sewing is done get three or four shelves and divide these at convenient heights inside of the closet.

On each shelf arrange four or five boxes and then place the various kinds of laces, velvets, silks, buttons, etc., in one box marking clearly just what such box contains.

A closet arranged in this way will be found a great convenience and time saver to the home dressmaker.

GOOD DESIGNS FOR HOMES

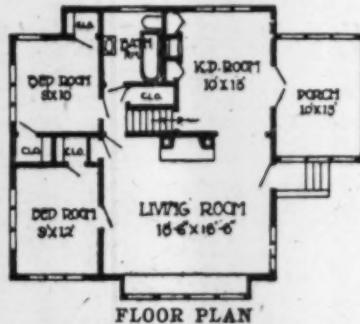


Five-room low-price bungalow of the California type of construction

TODAY'S house illustration shows a bungalow on the California type; one story with low spreading roof, wide projected eaves, timbered cornice and gables, the exterior cemented, the windows grouped. One feature of the front is the wide projected Dutch window in the living-room, with four grouped windows finishing under the roof projection; this window gives a wide seat in the living room, making a very pleasant feature, both on the inside and the outside. The small grouped windows in the front of the bedroom and side of the living-room roof slide, all each divided into small lights, and the woodwork on the outside is left natural and stained.

The entrance is at the side in the angle of the porch. The latter is open on three sides, screened and glazed in for winter use. The convenient arrangement of this side porch admits of its use for a sleeping porch, or it may be used for dining purposes during the summer months. There is one central chimney with fireplace in the main living room, and also for use in the combined dining room and kitchen.

There are two bedrooms, with ample



closets and with plenty of windows. The bathroom is well located, between the dining room and bedroom in the rear, connecting with the living room with small passage way.

It is estimated that this bungalow can be built, under favoring conditions, with good basement, hardwood floor and finished in oak, stained mission, for a sum not exceeding \$1800, exclusive of heating and plumbing. The exterior is cemented with a round "pebble dash" finish, and the roof gabled and stained.

IF DRAWER STICKS

If a drawer runs unevenly and causes trouble in opening and shutting it is not always necessary to have recourse to the carpenter, for frequently the very simple method of rubbing a little soap on the inner edges will overcome this difficulty. —Washington Herald.

BRIMS ALL WAYS

The brims of the new fall and winter hats are twisted and turned in every conceivable angle, says the New Haven Journal Courier, one side so wide and high as to completely hide the crown and often most of the highest trimming.

SUMMER ANNUALS FOR WINTER

How the amateur can succeed in getting blossoms

IN order to succeed with annuals for winter blooming, the amateur should rely on one of the open-air methods of raising plants. It must be said, however, in justification of greenhouses that competent gardeners can get good results because they know how to handle the factors of heat, light and moisture. As a general thing, the amateur should not sow flower seeds during the summer or early autumn in seed pans or flats, because he will almost surely fail to give the requisite attention to them. He should follow one of the three methods given below.

The easiest way to get seedlings is to visit the garden where plants of the desired species have scattered their seeds several weeks before and where seedlings in abundance can be secured. These seedlings are ordinarily treated as little more than weeds, and therefore can be secured without trouble. As a rule, none but the sturdiest should be chosen for transplanting. Preferably they should be not more than an inch tall; half an inch will generally be better.

In the case of petunias, if one desires double flowers, the smaller plants produced from seed scattered by double varieties should be chosen because the large plants almost invariably produce single flowers. Of course, where the selection is made from the seed of plants that produce single flowers normally, one need not expect to find many double-flowered plants among the seedlings.

One disappointment that the gardener may calculate upon having to meet with petunias, phlox and other plants whose flowers are magenta colored in nature, is a reversion of the plants back to this original color.

The second plan which the amateur may try is to sow seed in the open ground between the middle of August and the middle of September, the object being to transplant the seedlings before frost arrives. Comparatively slow-growing and tender plants should be sown early; quick-growing and hardy ones may be planted late. During hot weather the seedlings must be shaded; therefore it is advisable to have the little beds placed on the north side of buildings or in the partial shade of trees. Care must be exercised, however, not to have the trees very close to the beds, because they would rob the soil of its food. Of these two methods, the former is perhaps the better because the seedlings produced from self-sown seed are the plants that want to grow.

Each of these methods has the decided disadvantage of forcing the grower to transplant the seedlings. This operation is a comparatively difficult one usually, because the amateur does not take sufficient care in the operation. First of all, the plants should be sturdy, comparatively small and certainly thrifty. They should be lifted on a flat trowel thrust beneath them so as to lift an inch of

soil with them. Never should this lifting be done until after the plants have been watered so the soil is wet to the depth of at least two inches. It is a good plan to soak the ground thoroughly at least six hours before the transplanting is to be done.

Each plant, as it is put into a pot or a box should have from a third to a half of its leaf surface cut off, so as to balance up the loss of root surface. The soil in which the plantlets are placed should first of all be well supplied with vegetable matter secured preferably from well-decayed natural fertilizer. It should be at least as moist as the soil from which the plants are taken and as soon as the plants are transplanted the pots or boxes should be plunged nearly to their rims in water. When the surface changes color due to water ascending through the soil, the pots should be removed and allowed to drain.

When the amateur desires to avoid transplanting, the best plan is to fill the pots with properly prepared soil and then to sow half a dozen or more seeds in each pot, preferably near the center. In due time, if the seed is good, the seedlings will appear. No more than three should be allowed to remain. Usually two are enough and in cases of plants that normally attain large size one is better than more.

If the plan is to avoid shifting from one pot to another, it is desirable to start the seedlings in pots four or five inches in diameter. Better results, however, can usually be secured by starting in two inch pots and shifting to larger from time to time as the plants grow. The advantages are that a larger number of pots can be kept in a given space and a better selection of plants can be made than if large sized pots are used at the start. Another very distinct advantage is that plants kept in small pots can usually be forced into blossom sooner than plants in large ones.

The pots in which the seeds are sown should be plunged full depth in soil, where the ground is naturally cool and can be easily kept moist. This plan will save a great deal of watering and will insure much better success than the practice of placing the pots on the surface.

It is a good plan to purchase seed from only large and well known firms—companies that stake their reputations upon their goods. Thus the buyer can more certainly rely upon the seeds being true to name, color, etc. With such plants as have both tall and dwarf varieties, it is advisable to have the dwarf kinds the preference for indoor use. For example, dwarf nasturtium seldom grows more than a foot tall, whereas tall nasturtiums may grow five or six feet. Again the small varieties of stocks and snapdragons are not only smaller but they reach flowering age quicker than large growing plants.

JELLY-MAKING ROAD TO WEALTH

How a wife's preserves enriched a grocer

A PHILADELPHIA woman possesses a fortune that began with a glass of jelly. Her husband was a retail grocer, and she did what the thrifty grocer's wife must do—"canned" the fruit that would not keep over a Sunday or a holiday, says Today's Magazine. But neither she nor her husband cared much for sweets, and after a year or two the cellar of their cottage was full of fruit.

It occurred to the grocer that he might be able to dispose of the surplus in his store, and he took down a few tumblers to try. They were displayed in the window below a card labeled "Mrs. H.'s Home-made Jellies and Preserves." By the end of the week the cellar was empty and Mrs. H. was at work on a fresh supply. She had a hard time keeping up with the demand, for many of her husband's customers after sampling a glass of her jelly, gave up all idea of doing any summer preserving for themselves.

During that first year Mrs. H. with such help as her husband or the delivery boy could give her, made and disposed of 1500 glasses of jelly, besides many dozens of preserves. In the second year the grocer decided to discontinue his grocery business, and devote himself to helping his wife with her canning.

They prospered, and in 1900 they built a small factory. Two years later an addition was built, and in 1904 the factory had to be enlarged again. It has

outgrown its accommodations about once in two years ever since.

But Mrs. H. continued to be supreme in the factory, just as she had been in her kitchen. Every can of jelly has as much right to her signature as had the first which came from her cellar, for she buys every bit of the fruit and the sugar which are its only constituents. When the pure food law was passed she offered a reward to any one who could find a bit of adulterant in any of her products. The reward has never been claimed.

For the factory is simply an enlargement of her old-time immaculate kitchen. There is a picking-room where the fruit is received, carefully picked-over and cleaned. Then it goes to the press room, and through the hundred-ton presses. The resulting juice is cooked by steam in copper caldrons which are scoured, sterilized and polished every morning. In the filling-room the jelly is put up in sterilized glasses, and covered with a thin coating of paraffin. Each glass then receives the old trade-mark.

Mrs. H. now confines herself to supplying the wholesale trade. She receives orders from every state in the Union and even from Europe. Her husband attends to the selling end of the business, but it is her own housewifely skill which has made it a success.

Wide belts and girdle of leather, ribbon, satin or silk are much worn.



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PEAR AND QUINCE PRESERVES

With rules for jellies and pickles

PARTICULARLY welcome to the housewife at this season are all hints pertaining to preserving. Fannie Merritt Farmer gives the following in Modern Priscilla:

Canton pear chips—Wipe eight pounds pears, remove stems, quarter, and core; then cut in small pieces. Add four pounds sugar and one fourth pound Canton ginger, cut in small pieces. Cover and let stand over night. In the morning add four lemons, cut in small pieces, rejecting seeds. Bring gradually to the boiling point and let simmer three hours. Store in a stone jar.

Canned huckleberries—Pick over, wash, and drain berries. Put in a preserving kettle, with just enough water to prevent berries from burning. Cook until soft, stirring occasionally, and fill sterilized jars to overflow; then adjust rubbers and covers. No sugar is required, but a sprinkling of salt is an agreeable addition.

Game jelly—Pick over, wash, and remove stems from one peck wild grapes, put in a preserving kettle with one quart vinegar, and one fourth cup, each, whole cloves and stick cinnamon broken into pieces. Heat gradually to the boiling point and let simmer until grapes are soft. Strain through a double thickness of cheesecloth, and let boil 20 minutes. Add six pounds heated granulated sugar, and let boil five minutes. Turn into glasses.

Quince honey—Wipe, pare, and grate five large quinces. To two cups boiling water add five pounds fine granulated sugar, place on range and stir until sugar is dissolved. Add quince pulp, bring to the boiling point and let simmer 15 minutes. Turn into glasses, cool, and cover. When cold it should be about the color and consistency of honey.

Spanish pickles—Wipe one peck green tomatoes and thinly slice. Peel four onions and thinly slice. Sprinkle alternate layers of the tomato and onion with salt, using one cup. In the morning drain, put in a preserving-kettle and add one half ounce cloves, one half

ounce allspice berries, one half ounce peppercorns, one half cup brown mustard seed, four green peppers, finely chopped, and one pound brown sugar. Pour over enough cider vinegar to cover, heat, gradually, to the boiling-point and boil one half hour.

Grape jelly—Pick over, wash, drain, and remove stems from grapes. Put into a preserving-kettle, heat to the boiling-point, mash, and let boil 25 minutes. Strain through a coarse strainer, then allow juice to drop through a double thickness of cheesecloth or a jelly-bag. Measure, bring to the boiling-point, and let boil five minutes. Add an equal measure of heated sugar, boil three minutes, skim, and pour into jelly glasses. Place in a sunny window and let stand 24 hours. Cover, and keep in a cool, dry place.

Pickled watermelon rind—Remove thick paring from watermelon rind, and cut out all of the pink portion; then cut in pieces of uniform size about two inches square. Cook in boiling water until soft and drain; there should be seven pounds of rind. Put in a preserving-kettle, add three cups vinegar, three and one half pounds brown sugar, one ounce stick cinnamon, broken in pieces, and one half ounce whole cloves. Bring slowly to the boiling-point and let simmer two and one half hours. Pack into jars, add syrup to cover, and adjust rubbers and covers.

PURE VINEGAR

For vinegar I save all peelings from fruit, boil in just enough water to cover, strain, and set away unsealed to ferment, says a contributor to Good Housekeeping. I rinse out all emptied fruit jars and pour the "rinings" into my vinegar jug. A piece of "mother" as large as a saucer hastens the souring process. The "mother" may be procured from the grocer. My vinegar is a fine amber color, sharp, and is certainly pure.

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ITEMS FOR THE AUTOMOBILISTS

W. McKay White has returned to the Indianapolis automobile field in the capacity of advertising manager of the Marion Motor Car Company. White is purely an Indianapolis product, but during the last year has been laboring in foreign fields.

Mayor Malone of Chelsea, besides running the city now sits behind the steering wheel of a new five-passenger touring car, Model-40. He is an enthusiastic driver and the well-known mayor and the popular Moon are daily seen about Boston and its environs.

The 1913 announcement number of the Rambler Magazine is one of the best that has ever been produced by the Thomas B. Jeffery Company. It is illustrated by many fine cuts and gives very interesting data regarding the manufacture and sale of Rambler cars.

Day Baker, New England manager of the General Vehicle Company, has been called to New York by the company for the purpose of going over the details of the new Mercedes gasoline truck which is now to be built by the General Electric Company.

With a message of greeting from the Akron factory to the Detroit branch on Monday, The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company put into operation the latest extension of its service policy—wireless communication between the factory office at Akron and its branches in the principal cities. Stations at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and a number of other cities will be equipped at once.

Owing to the tremendous increase in business of the Republic Tire Company of Youngstown, O., the factory has had to be enlarged to take care of the business which has doubled in capacity over last year. W. S. Carlton, New England representative, states the output for his territory has by far exceeded that of any previous year, and he feels highly encouraged at the prospects for the coming season.

N. H. Halliday, manager of the Thomas Motor Car Company of Boston, has returned from his trip through the middle West calling on the dealers in that section in the interest of the parent company at Buffalo. The trip was very successful and Mr. Halliday found that the automobile business throughout that entire section of the country is prosperous and growing, also that he believes that the coming season will be one of the greatest in the history of the automobile industry for them. Judging by the conditions that he found while in

their midst Mr. Halliday believes that this is a conservative statement on their part, and he also feels that all indications point towards a season of similar success here in the East.

According to news from a United States consul in Germany, there are in his locality persons who wish to form a \$50,000 company to import four-seated American cars which will sell for about \$1,000. The general agency for Germany or all Europe is desired. As indicating the market, the consul states that an American company which recently established an agency near him sold 10 cars in the first three months. Details may be had from the bureau of manufactures, Washington, D. C., by giving file number 9105.

Nothing in road marking in the United States approaches the systematic task gratuitously undertaken by the B. F. Goodrich Company—makers of Goodrich tires—in New England and in Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania and Kentucky. With the desire to give a system of road marking that was easily understandable and, above all correct, both in mileage and direction, the Goodrich company has assigned trucks and crews to this road work under the special direction of a Goodrich touring and map bureau. In a short time all the main roads will be plainly marked for tourists.

Euthusiasm over the possibilities of what is known as the southern route for coast to coast tourists, Dr. S. S. Crow and A. Faulkner of Los Angeles have just completed a motor car trip from that city to New York. The two men took the trip as a vacation in Dr. Crow's 48-horsepower Pierce-Arrow runabout. They made no attempt to establish any records but stopped at several places for visits with friends and relatives and for sightseeing. They left Los Angeles June 5 and arrived in New York July 8. Of the time they spent 17 days on the road.

In marked contrast to the common custom of transcontinental tourists is the trip now being made by D. L. Fallon of Los Angeles, who with Mrs. Fallon and their dog Ketchel is on his way from his home to New York City. Mr. Fallon's Studebaker "30" carries absolutely no reserve equipment. Not even an extra innertube for the tires is included in the Fallon kit. The run to Salt Lake City was made without incident and Mr. Fallon has supreme confidence that he will be able to cover the entire route without replacements of any sort.

As an accessory to the automobile a carburetor has been invented by the C.

R. G. Mfg. Co. of Saugus, Mass., which has created quite a stir among those who have used it. It is credited with numerous improvements, one of which is that of economy, as it is a great gas saver as well as being easy of adjustment. The C. R. G. carburetor will be on the market in a very short while, the manufacturing plant now being almost completed. Roy E. Faye, formerly New England representative for the Matheson car, will have charge as general sales manager, and he already reports taking numerous orders.

Judging by the large number of people who have visited the Hudson showroom this week the 1913 model has without doubt met with wonderful success. In talking over these new models with Mr. Kimball of Henley & Kimball, the New England agents, Mr. Kimball says their business for the first week in August has been almost double that of the corresponding month last year. The demand for Hudson 1913's has been unprecedented and deliveries are being made as fast as they reach Boston from the factory. The equipment of the 1913 Hudson comprises everything that is up-to-date in an automobile, and compares favorably in this respect with the highest priced cars in the market.

Roberts & Sherborn have this week assumed the agency of the American, a motor car which has made such a wonderful reputation for itself that it hardly needs any extended comment. Temporary quarters have been established at 121 Massachusetts avenue, while a handsome store is being finished for them at Copley square. General Manager J. C. Mullen is very enthusiastic over the outlook and though established but a few days some good sales have already been made. Associated with Mr. Mullen is J. W. Hamilton who was formerly advertising manager for the American Trust Company, having resigned his position to sell the American knowing its worth as he has owned one for some time.

Foreign motoring bodies show a marked tendency toward framing rules which will eliminate American contestants. The latest resort of European manufacturers has been a formula which makes a big deduction for light weight, enabling light foreign built cars to win, even though they finish in the ruck. This rule was in the recent South African championship race for the Ralsbach cup in which a Studebaker "29" was one of the American cars that opposed various foreign cars. The Studebaker, driven by Richie, beat all the other American cars handsomely and finished well in the lead until the judges called the formula into action, placing one of the English cars a few seconds to the good.

News of Interest to Automobilists

GASOLINE TOW BOAT IS MARKED SUCCESS ON PACIFIC COAST

The Listo Has Been Giving Exhibitions of What Can Be Done in Work at San Pedro

MARKS NEW EPOCH

SAN PEDRO, Cal.—That the gasoline towboat will soon replace the steam one is the verdict of those who have been watching the work of the little Listo. The advent of the Listo marked the beginning of a new epoch in the harbor here, where steam tugs have been used almost exclusively in the past for the handling of all classes of heavy towing. The principal dimensions of the boat are as follows: Length over all, 63 feet; beam, 13 feet; draft, 7 feet. Her power plant consists of a 125-horsepower three-cylinder marine engine, with cylinders of the open crosshead type. Even though control is provided and, even though a comparatively large engine is installed, only one man is necessary to satisfactorily handle the boat. This engine also has a new design of inlet pipe which enables the engine to operate on oil, alcohol, kerosene or distillate.

Los Angeles harbor is rather a busy place and ample work has been found for the new boat. In addition to a duty of towing lumber schooners in and out of the harbor she has been the means of saving considerable time for the large passenger steamers, which make regular calls at that port. Owing to the fact that the channel is somewhat narrow, such vessels as the Yale and Harvard or the President and Governor are unable to turn around without assistance unless they go to the turning basin, which is located quite a distance from the landing. The Listo is now used to help out and it is a simple matter for them to turn alongside the dock when their bow or stern line is fastened to her towing bit. The pulling power of this little boat is remarkable and has been a surprise to those who have not looked upon gasoline boats with any particular favor and it is safe to say that many have been won over who were greatly opposed to using a boat of this class when the regular steam tugs could be utilized.

Several weeks ago the larger steamer Beaver, which is rated at 4500 gross tons, was hard and fast on a shoal outside of the channel and a wireless message was despatched to San Pedro asking that a tug be sent to her assistance. Even though a steam tug was in readiness at the time, the Listo was sent to help the Beaver out of her uncomfortable position. It is reported that some of the officers of the Beaver did not share this confidence and they believed a mistake had been made in sending her for the job. There was more or less of a surprise in store for every one, for the Listo had no difficulty in pulling her from the mud bank into deep water.

RULES FOR 1913 GRAND PRIX

The Automobile Club of France has already outlined the conditions for the Grand Prix race next year. In these the most noteworthy is the regulation limiting the fuel allowance to be carried. Each car will receive 20 liters or about 5 1/4 gallons of gasoline for each 100 kilometers (62.5 miles) to be covered. This is averaging around 12 miles per gallon, an efficiency which most big racing cars cannot approach. It will be remembered that Bruce-Brown, driving a Fiat in the recent Grand Prix, had only 38 gallons for a course of 47 1/2 miles, and that this did not prove enough. The regulation was first tried, it is said, in the tourist trophy race for motorcycles in Great Britain. The probable effect of it will be to eliminate the car with the big powerful motor. The chassis weights in the event in 1913 will range from 800 to 1100 kilos, or 1700 to 2420 pounds.

TO PROTECT INNER TUBE

To protect the inner tube of a tire from puncture it has been recommended that one should place a strip of heavy felt about one half inch thick between the outer casing and the inner tube. The felt should be wide enough to project slightly beyond the tread of the tire and should be cemented in the center with a good quality of cement in order to secure proper adhesion to the fabric of the casing. The edges, however, should be left free.

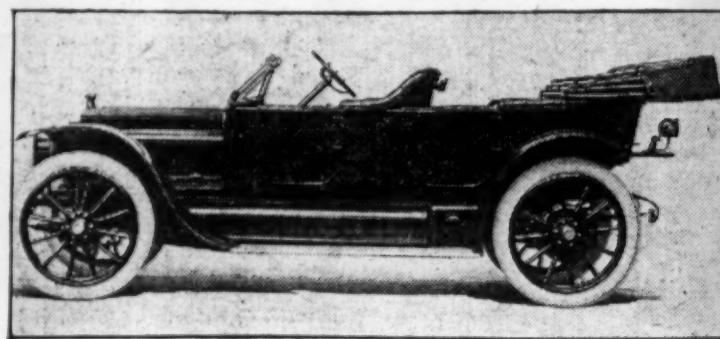
GREAT IMPROVEMENTS IN TRUCKS

No period in the history of the motor truck industry has developed such marked improvements in solid tires as those noticeable during the past year. The best proof of this statement is the fact that within the year manufacturers have increased their mileage guarantees 2000 and in some instances 4000 miles. It now is possible for a truck owner to buy tires covered by a guarantee of 10,000 miles, irrespective of the city or locality in which they are to be used.

LOOK OUT FOR OVERLOADING

Overloading can be a source of as much hurt to a tire on a passenger car as is the case with a commercial vehicle is the information contained in a bulletin for tire users issued by the makers of Ajax tires. By that is meant that loading nine persons into a seven-passenger car for a long run, for instance, isn't good practice if the owner is anxious to get the full measure of service out of his casings. Proportions of overload hold for roadsters and small touring cars.

ONE OF LATEST MODELS FOR 1913



THE POPULAR RAMBLER CROSS-COUNTRY MOTOR CAR

FRENCH INVENTOR TRYING OUT A NOVEL MOTOR CAR

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The trip made by Bertrand de Lesseps on his motor propelled by a form of screw as in the case of aeroplanes, has not only attracted considerable attention but may have marked the beginning of a new era in motor travel. In the ordinary motor car so widely used today, the back wheels drive the car. In the car designed by M. de Lesseps, however, the car simply rests on the wheels, all of which are free as in the case of an ordinary horse-drawn vehicle.

M. de Lesseps' invention, providing it turns out to be the success he anticipates, possesses this great advantage over vehicles of the usual design, in that it will travel with less wear and tear to the road than any other form of vehicle at present known, since there will be a minimum of friction between the wheels and the road. M. de Lesseps has been interested in the question of the propulsion of vehicles by means of a propeller for some time, and has already carried out a number of experiments with sledges driven in this way. The type of body used by M. de Lesseps in his recent experiments with the motor car resembles very much what is known as the torpedo body. On this occasion a 40 horsepower

motor was used, being placed in front, whilst the back portion of the car was shaped something like the prow of a vessel to support the axle carrying the propeller. The propeller is not a screw of the usual type but a blade of wood, broader and thicker in the center than at the ends. The ends also are not alike, one tapering off almost to a point, whilst the other is much wider, giving it the appearance of a wing, concave on the one side and convex on the other. Both ends also are curved backwards. When it is considered what an enormous amount of work is accomplished by this propeller, the diameter, viz., 50 in., appears to be small, but it has the advantage of being small enough not to project beyond the gauge of the car. This propeller revolves at a speed of some 2000 odd revolutions per minute, being connected with the engine by means of chains. The forward or backward movement of the car is controlled by one lever, and the design is so simple that many of the more or less complicated parts of the motor car, such as gear boxes, etc., have been dispensed with.

The development of this new design of motor car is being watched with the greatest interest by all connected with the trade.

FARMERS PROVE ABILITY TO RUN THEIR OWN CARS

Seven Hundred Mile Contest in Texas Shows They Have the Required Mechanical Skill and Persistence

That the farmer has the necessary mechanical skill, pluck and persistence to drive an automobile in a strenuous motor reliability contest was recently proven in the farmers' and ranchmen's endurance run of Texas. The tour was the first of its kind and wholly devoid of trade influence, embracing a course of 700 miles leading from Dallas to San Antonio by way of Waco and Austin. The return was made via Taylor, Mexia and Corsicana. The contest was conducted under grade four rules, by which contestants are penalized only for being late at controls. All contestants were restricted to farmers or ranchmen owning and driving their own cars, thus making it one of the most practical and popular contests ever run off.

The roads, as a whole, averaged very well, while on the other hand long stretches were made of deep dust and small sharp limestones and treacherous rocky ruts and it is greatly to the credit of the farmers who participated in this contest that more penalties did not result than did. In one instance the bolts were sheared off the rear wheel of a car while rounding a sharp curve. The wheel bounced off into the field. The contestant borrowed the bolts of a cultivator from an obliging brother farmer, assembled his wheel and landed in night control ahead of schedule. This is but one of many instances in the run which shows the resourcefulness of the average farmer motorist who from necessity is used to working out his own repairs independent of garage help.

The winner of the beautiful silver trophy offered by Col. F. P. Holland was W. H. Camp of San Gabriel, who drove a Reo the fifth and finished with a perfect score. Mr. Camp also shared in the \$500 gold purse awarded to the cars finishing with the best scores.

POTATOES FORT COLVILLE KEYNOTE

Beaver Skins Not Real Basis for Maintaining Post at Kettle Falls, Wash., Judging From Records of Place—Once Refuge for Missionaries

THE keynote of Ft. Colville, Wash., was not beaver skins, but potatoes. Potatoes are the first subject mentioned, and the last, while in between there are frequent references to butter and cheese and a few—but only a few—to furs. Spokane House was to be abandoned. It was too far out of the way for economy and not on a navigable stream. When Sir George Simpson came down the Columbia in 1824 with Dr. McLaughlin, he decided its fate and chose Kettle Falls as the site of the new fort. The beginning of it was entrusted to the general supervision of John Work.

"I have lined out the site of a new establishment at the Kettle falls," he wrote to Work in April, 1825, "and wish you to commence building and transporting the property from Spokane as early as possible. Mr. Birnie has been directed to plant about five kegs of potatoes. You will be so good as to take great care of them, the produce to be reserved for seed, not to eat, as next year I expect that from 30 to 40 bushels will be planted."

Such was the great care of the great baronet for the potato patch.

So in August of that year a French-Canadian with seven men started for Kettle Falls to begin work on the store, inevitably the first building. Others were to be sent later, but Work could not be there himself, and though in September there were 15 men in all, some felling and rafting lumber, others sawing, some few squaring and one carting, so many mistakes were made and so many delays resulted that the founding of the fort had to be abandoned for that fall. The precious potatoes, however, were put into a pit by the men under special instructions, covered up and entrusted to an Indian chief—13 kegs of them in all.

Work was begun early next spring and the fort buildings erected "in a little niche above the falls," a valley of horse-shoe form about two miles along the river side and two miles or more back to steep hills. The buildings were on a sandy ridge about 600 miles from the river side and the roar of the falls could be heard there unceasingly. In this sheltered nook, with increasing density of forests behind them and barren and sterile country across the river before them, the clerks in charge grew potatoes and other garden vegetables, raised pigs and cattle and kept a large band of horses. The place served as a way station for expresses bound up or down the river. A portage had to be made around the falls, which varied in height, according to the volume of water, sometimes 10 and sometimes 40 feet. The water thundered down into a basin, which thereby got its name of boiling cauldron, or La Chaudiere, from the Canadians. It was a noted fishery for both Indians and whites.

The furs came from the Flathead and Kootenay tribes, in the northeast, the Coeur d'Alenes and Pend d'Oreilles. But by the late 1830's even 15 packs of beaver skins, averaging perhaps 60 or 65 to a pack, was considered remarkable. A long series of unpublished letters and manuscripts give the intimate history

of the fort. In 1836, the profits were still between £3000 and £4000, but were largely from farm produce. Three thousand bushels of wheat, 1000 bushels of corn, and 1200 of other grains constituted the 1836 harvest, according to the report of Archibald McDonald, clerk in charge, to "Honest John" Work, and it said further:

"Your 3 calves [of 1826] are up to 35 & your 3 Grunters would have swarmed the country if we did not make it a point to keep them down to 150. . . . Last season, to complete our independence I . . . got us up a new mill and new stores."

Here McDonald lived for years, discussing politics with his friend Ermautier in Canada, telling of Hudson Bay Company affairs and family news as well—news of his Indian wife, a daughter of old one-eyed Comcomly, and of the doings of his numerous sons. Jenny's "butter, cheese, ham, and bacon will shine in any ordinary market," was his opinion in 1837. By 1840, the farming establishment was still more firmly established, and the report says:

"At Colville itself we are pretty busy for the present, building lofts, grinding wheat, counting beaver, making packs, and giving ample employment to 4 plows, and as many harrows. . . . Our dairymen, too, old Joachim, . . . busy scouring up his milk tubs in order to meet our share of a very heavy demand in butter and cheese that is to be made upon all cattle holders in the Columbia for the fulfillment of our contract with the Russians to the tune of 200 firkins in the article [of] butter alone."

Nor did Sir George Simpson fail to appreciate Ft. Colville, on his trip of 1841, traveling after 2000 miles through the wilderness with sharpening appetite. When Commodore Wilkes, of the United States exploring expedition, sent a party inland that summer, McDonald gave them as hearty a reception as he had extended the acting governor of his own far-famed company. "A place so famed as Colville for its beautiful scenery, and as some say for its domestic comforts to a man in need, you may be sure was not a blank in their carte de route," he wrote, and Wilkes' report bears out the hint of hospitality.

A year later, when Father Desmet, the pioneer missionary of Montana, went to Ft. Colville, a journey of hundreds of miles from the Flathead country over rugged mountains, the Protestant Scot had his wife prepare extras, and the missionary father found unexpectedly among the supplies the unbought sugar, coffee, tea, chocolate, butter, crackers, flour, poultry, ham and candles. This same year (1842) the first immigrants from the United States reached old Oregon, and in the autumn Whitman is supposed to have set out on his famous ride.

But besides the bounty of the fort, Father Desmet probably had view also of the family life of the factor, of which McDonald gives this picture: "Of my whole brood of ten . . . our last, another boy, is now about 8 months old. His twin brothers are very fine little fellows. . . . Were you at this

moment to see them assisted by an elder brother, going 5 years, who thinks himself amazingly wise, with tables, chairs, sofas, cushions, tongs, broomsticks, cats, dog and all other imaginable things they can lay their hands on, strewn around me, you would say 'twas a delightful confusion,' and then exclaim, 'McDonald, how the deuce can you write with such a racket about you?' So much for the nursery. . . . The good wife, herself, thank God, is very well. . . ."

But a flood of immigrants were coming into the fertile Colville valley, and the old fur-trading days were gone by 1844. Of the new lot of men sent up to help him "not one had yet mentioned the words 'beaver traps.'" By 1844 he adds to the same friend, "You can scarcely form any idea of the various characters from all nations now strolling to the far West, but all find themselves disappointed."

Two years later came the boundary treaty, which put an end to definite possession of the fort, but before it was entirely dismantled it served as a place of refuge for Protestant missionaries after the Whitman massacre of 1847. It was not a strong post, in a military sense, for in the unpublished report of Warren and Vavasour they speak of it as being in very poor repair and incapable of making any defense in event of war with the United States. The post consisted of old buildings and stores, within the stockade 15 feet high and 270 feet square, with water 400 yards away in the river, and it could hardly have held its own against even an Indian attack. It was deserted entirely soon afterward.

Stevens-Duryea Rebuilt Cars

Just a few left. Must dispose of these before moving. Time is short

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French Inventor Trying Novel Car

NEW MARMON CAR IS ATTRACTING MUCH ATTENTION

F. E. Wing, New England Agent, Is Well Pleased With the New Thirty-Two Model

The new model "32" of the Marmon car has just appeared on the market and is attracting a lot of favorable attention. The distinctive features which have marked this car in years past are all embodied in the new design and wherever there has been a chance for further improvements, they have been made and this model, though light in weight, is well proportioned and well balanced, has an abundance of power, and will meet every requirement exacted of a car both for city and touring purposes, affording the greatest comfort and above all that essential feature, economy.

The motor remains unchanged except for the addition of an electric lighting dynamo. The clutch pedal has an adjustment and increased leverage of the clutch throw-out. The brakes, which have already received the highest praise from experts, are even further improved by a combination facing of asbestos fabric lining and composition metal in alternate segments on the brake shoes. An improved, simple brake adjustment has also been added which gives another point of Marmon superiority in its extreme accessibility and effectiveness. This is a new and distinctive feature brought out with this new series.

The equipment furnished with the new series of the Marmon "32" consists of many good features. The five-passenger touring and four-passenger suburban bodies have extra deep rear seat cushions which give an added luxury and comfort. This new series is being shown by F. E. Wing, 12 Columbus avenue, the Marmon local agent, and already a great many orders have been booked as well as deliveries made of cars which were ordered some time ago.

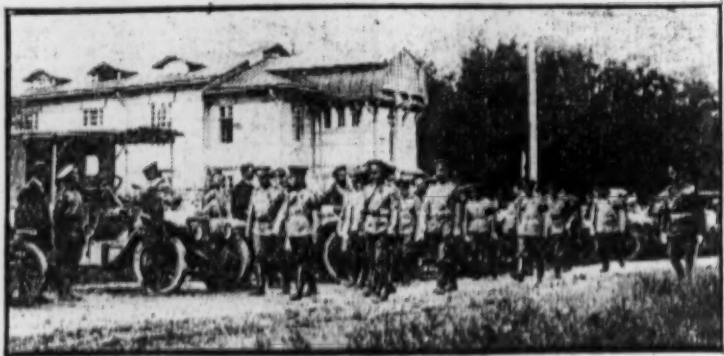
BABY CAR CLASS HAS BEEN ADDED TO ELGIN RACES

ELGIN, Ind.—Another feature has been added to the annual Elgin race meet scheduled for Aug. 30-31, under the auspices of the Chicago Automobile Club and the Elgin Automobile Race Association. It is to be a "baby car" event for machines with motors having less than 230 cubic inches piston displacement. It is the first time in the history of the annual speed carnival on this course that such an event has been run. The race will be approximately 96 miles in length, the little fellows having to cover 12 laps of the course. The first prize will be \$300 in cash to the winner and \$200 will go to the second best.

Already 14 entries have been assured; two Flanders and two Herreshoffs; the Flanders pair to be piloted by Evans and Tower.

As yet no definite reply has been cable from France by the Peugeot people, relative to entering at Elgin. Georges Boillot, the grand prix winner who is in Paris, received a cablegram this week sent by F. J. Wagner and David Bruce-Brown in behalf of R. J. Collier and E. C. Patterson, who are anxious to import a pair of Peugeot cars. An alluring offer was made and one of the girls who brought here may be piloted by E. A. Hearne. Boillot has been in conference with the factory officials relative to accepting the terms and inducements offered for the pair of Peugeots. It is thought that the winner of the French grand prix will accept the challenge made by David Bruce-Brown, namely to come over here in time for the Elgin meet, in which case a duel between the two-time winner of the American grand prize and the French grand prize winner would be a feature.

WHITE CARS MAKE A FINE SHOWING IN RUSSIAN TEST



CZAR OF RUSSIA INSPECTING VICTORIOUS WHITE SQUADRON AT PETERHOFF

A worthy forerunner to the American victories in the athletic world at Stockholm was the performance of the "White Squadron" in the motor vehicle trials conducted by the Russian war office during the month of June. To determine the adaptability of motor vehicles for army service in all of its branches, the Russian government held a reliability run which for difficulty and exacting conditions has never been approached.

The route covered started at St. Petersburg, circled around through Moscow, and then returned over a different course to the Russian capital, the entire distance traversed amounting to about 1000 English miles. The road conditions were indescribable. In many places there were no roads at all, the course being across sand hills, over fields and plowed ground, and through forest trails. The best idea of the traveling conditions can be gained from the fact that it was necessary to precede the tour by a detachment of army bridge builders in order to make it possible for the cars to get through at all.

All five Whites went through the entire trip without mechanical trouble of any description, and created the most enthusiastic admiration among the Russian officials who supervised the trials. At the close of the run, all of the surviving contestants were assembled at Peterhoff, where they were personally inspected by the Czar of Russia, the minister of war, and the high officials of the Russian army. The "White Squadron," on account of its magnificent performance, came in for the lion's share of the Emperor's attention, and he inspected all five cars in detail with the greatest interest.

The result of the trials and the subsequent action of the Russian government is naturally very gratifying to the White Company, whose cars won out in the most severe test ever imposed in motor car history against the representative cars of Europe. While practically all of the European cars were handled by factory experts, the "White team" was taken care of by men from the London office of the White Company and its agency in St. Petersburg, no factory representatives being present.

One of the significant features brought out by the competition is the fact that the White car, conforming closely in general design to European ideas and practice, has, by the combination of American genius and American advanced methods of manufacture, reached a degree of perfection not yet attained by the very cars from which it was originally designed.

During the first six months of 1912, 2208 automobiles were shipped from Detroit to points outside the United States according to figures recently compiled by the Detroit Board of Commerce. Of these 502 or over 22 per cent were R-C-H cars, going to all parts of the world.

These figures are remarkable in view of the fact that the R-C-H has been on the market but nine months. What makes it even more remarkable is the fact that this period was practically the first six months of R-C-H production, yet in that time the corporation shipped one fifth of all the cars that went abroad from Detroit.

It is the way the R-C-H is shattering all automobile production records. The export business of the R-C-H still continues to grow. Hardly a week passes but what one or two new selling contracts are closed for foreign territory. Among the latest are France and the section centering around Shanghai, China.

For France arrangements have been closed with one of the largest automobile concerns. Plans are complete for opening a salesroom in Paris that will be among the finest in the city. The first shipment under the new contract was made this week, six cars being included in the lot, a remarkable introductory export shipment.

To supply the recently established R-C-H business in Shanghai another shipment is now on the way. This territory is handled through Manila dealers and in the short time cars have been there great success has been registered. Another notable export shipment of the past week was six cars bound for Peru. This, however, is not a new contract, being a follow-up order, coming through as a result of splendid work done by other R-C-H cars sent through earlier in the year.

R-C-H BUILDERS SHIP 502 CARS FIRST SIX MONTHS

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AN ECONOMICAL SPEED

Beyond a certain speed limit, depending upon the wind resistance of the car, to a large extent, the gasoline consumption goes up very quickly. As to the best average speed, it is impossible to give an answer which would hold good in every case, but somewhere round about the legal limit would seem the best for a low fuel consumption, and, of course, for tire wear also. It is easy to prove how utterly wrong those people are who believe in high speed on top gear as the best means of obtaining a good mileage per gallon. An official trial of a 45 horsepower six-cylinder car shows that on a road test of over 100-odd miles at about the legal limit, the consumption was practically 20 miles per gallon. When the same car was run all out on a fast track the result was very different. Nearly 14 miles were covered on the track at an average of over 60 miles an hour, and the mileage per gallon at once dropped to a fraction over 12, representing an increase in fuel consumption of about 60 per cent. Average speeds of from 48 to 25 miles per hour are the most economical, both as regards gasoline and tires for cars of from 10 to 30 horsepower.

MILWAUKEE RAISING BIG FUND FOR COMING AUTOMOBILE RACES

New Entries for Grand Prize, Vanderbilt Cup and Pabst and Wisconsin Trophies Coming In

ARE FIXING ROADS

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Although the project is but a few weeks old, \$10,500 already has been raised by the Milwaukee Automobile Dealers Association from local automobile concerns towards the guarantee fund for the holding of the Vanderbilt cup, grand prize, Pabst trophy and Wisconsin trophy automobile races at Milwaukee, Sept. 17-21. This amount represents only that contributed by automobile and accessory dealers. Aside from this, business men of the city not connected with the automobile industry have pledged thousands of dollars. George Brown of the association and his "flying squadron" are working with a vim to swell this fund. All of the dealers included on the list thus far have given \$750 each. Within 10 days it is expected that this amount will be trebled.

When it was announced last week that the course for the Milwaukee races had been changed, considerable comment was made as to why this was necessary. Originally a circuit known as the Greenfield course was picked, but owing to the fact that it was found to be practically impossible to get this in the sort of shape which the Milwaukee Automobile Dealers Association wants it in such a short space of time, it was decided to switch to an 8.2-mile course in Wauwatosa township near Milwaukee. This circuit has some beautiful roads in it already and these are rapidly being improved. Ample funds are available to put it into the pink of condition and \$25,000 and possibly more will be spent on it. Inasmuch as practice is to start about Sept. 7, the course will have to be ready and oiled by that time for the cars to fly over. During the entire period of practice, gangs of men will be retained to touch up the roads and repair any bad spots that may develop.

During the past few days the entries of Caleb Bragg and Tetzlaff completed the first team of three cars for the grand prize race—the Fiat team. Bragg has entered his own big touring car which he drove in the last grand prize race; Tetzlaff will have a mount on E. E. Hewlett's car, with which Bruce-Brown won the grand prize and Bruce-Brown, the third member of the team, will pilot the same car with which he won the first leg and scored third place in the French Grand Prix on the Dieppe circuit recently. Hugh Hughes has been nominated to drive the Mercer entry in the international race, which opens the speed carnival Sept. 17.

Ralph Mulford made it known positively today that his car in the Vanderbilt cup race will be the Knox—the same one he drove in Indianapolis. The two Mercers, entered in this famous classic and Erwin Bergdoll's Benz are at present being groomed for the contest. Numerous prospective entrants are holding off in making formal entries until after the Elgin meet the entry list for the Vanderbilt and Grand Prix may be expected to fill rapidly.

GOODYEAR TRIES NOVEL SYSTEM OF DRINKING WATER

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, by the installation of 53 fountains, through which is continually bubbling a supply of fresh, cool spring water, has solved the problem of the summer drinking water supply for 5000 workmen.

A contract has been let recently to install a circulating system of galvanized iron piping to all parts of the factory, and at convenient spots throughout the plant, the bubbling fountains will be located. The piping will be covered with cork to the thickness of over half an inch to insure a reasonable amount of coolness for the water, but if this is not satisfactory, a refrigerator plant will be erected, through which the water will run, and arrive at the bubbling fountain ice cold.

The old arrangement has been a system of water tubs and pails carried and wheeled from hydrants to various parts of the factory, but the new system will not only be more efficient but also more convenient to the employees.

It is understood that the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company is the first organization to adopt this form of supply of drinking water to factory employees in this part of the country. The company also maintains a private reservoir and bath houses which employees take advantage of daily.

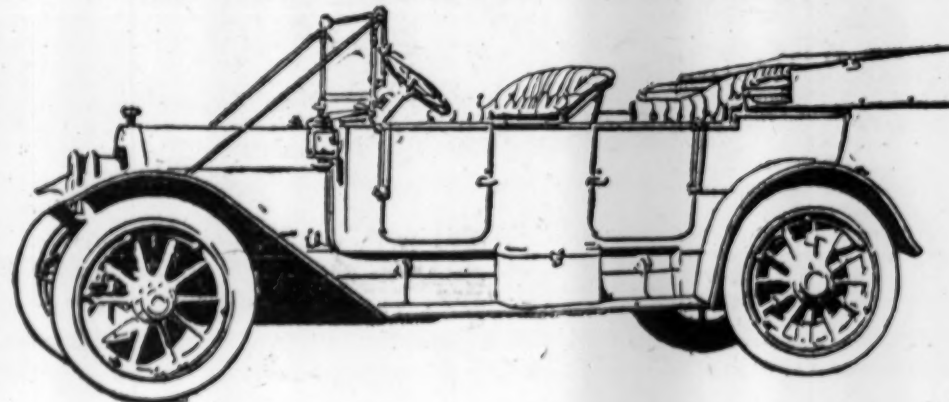
15-30 Stearns Toy Tonneau 1911

A FOUR PASS. ROADSTER with a snappy, high speed motor. Just rebuilt and has factory guarantee. This fully equipped car will be sold at a sacrifice price owing to lateness of season. Glad to demonstrate. 96 Massachusetts Ave.

J. H. MacAlman, Boston.

The Easiest Riding Car in the World

MARMON



Announcing a New Series of Model "32"

Price, with Complete Equipment, \$3000

F. O. B. Indianapolis.

Cape Top Marmont special ventilating wind shield
Speedometer with clock and electric light Tire Carrier
Self starter Combination oil and electric side and tail lamps
Dynamo electric lighting system with storage battery Coat Rail
Electric head lights Foot rest and complete tool equipment
Shock absorbers on rear Extra demountable rim

Now on Exhibition Immediate Deliveries

A BODY TYPE FOR EVERY REQUIREMENT

F. E. WING MOTOR CAR CO.

New England Distributors

12 Columbus Avenue :: :: Motor Mart

Manufactured Exclusively by Ford & Marmon Co., Indianapolis, Ind. Est. 1851.

WANT BIG-RACE WINNERS IN ONE CONTEST NEXT SEASON

NEW YORK—Upon learning that David Bruce-Brown, twice winner of the grand prize race, had challenged Georges Boillot, winner of the last French grand prize to a match race, on any sort of a course in this country, officials of the new Metropolitan motor speedway, which is now in course of construction on the Newark meadows, immediately made a bid for this match. The inducements are so alluring that the Frenchman who will shortly receive the formal offer in France, can hardly afford to refuse. A prize of \$25,000 is offered by the Speedway Association for the winner.

It is proposed to hold this event at an early date next season, but the match will not be confined merely to these two drivers. The race, with this pair as a nucleus, will be an invitation affair and all winners of Vanderbilt cup and Grand Prix races in this country will be eligible to compete.

Winners of former French grand prize races, such as Lautenschlager, Siz and Nazario would be invited as well. This means that such stars as Ralph Mulford, Harry Grant, the 1909 and 1910 winner; Louis Wagner, the daring Frenchman who won the 1906 Vanderbilt cup race and the 1908 Grand Prix; Victor Homery, the dashing winner of the 1905 Vanderbilt cup, and George Heath, the amateur who won the first cup race held in

America. George Robertson, the 1908 winner, while eligible, has retired permanently and probably would not compete. Joseph Dawson and Ray Harroun, who won the 500-mile race this season and last respectively, would be invited, Dawson's eligibility depending on his being reinstated by the A. A. A. by that time.

Included in the list would be the winners of the Vanderbilt cup and grand prize races next September, also the winner of the opening 500-mile race at the Metropolitan motor speedway next May.

TO CHANGE THE HOSE

If a rubber hose is used in the water system and its removal is necessary to effect a repair, some difficulty may be experienced in replacing it, owing to the end of the pipes being corrugated. If vaseline be smeared on the inner surface of the hose, at the ends, and also around the outer surface of the water pipe, the hose replacement will be greatly expedited with minimum effort. When replacing the hose clamps care should be taken to place them back of the expanded portion of the pipe, so that when they are tightened no water will find its way past the joint to the outside.

TO IMPROVE OLD PISTON RINGS

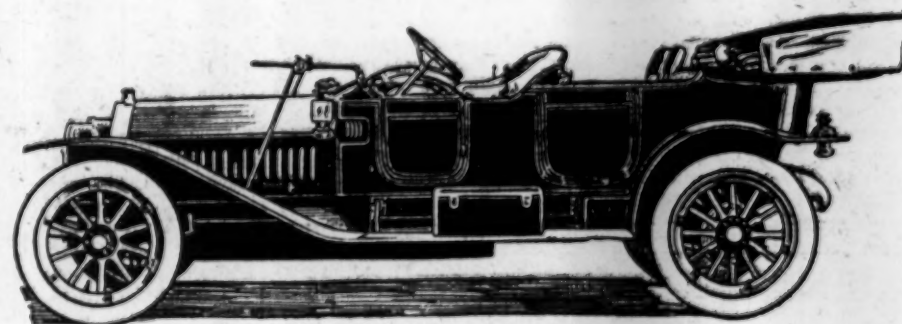
When the piston rings show very poor bearing surfaces and it is not possible to obtain new rings, often an improvement can be made by easing the high spots of the rings with a very fine file, which must be new and sharp. The rings can be tried in the cylinder by slipping them into the bore while they are removed from the piston. It is rather difficult to do, and no very fine results can be expected; but by careful work it is possible to reduce compression losses, considerably avoid unequal cylinder wall wear and increase the available power of the motor. The finishing touches should be put on with a piece of very fine emery or crocus cloth on a flat piece of wood, and the greatest care should be taken to clean off every trace of the abrasive powder from the rings before allowing them to touch the cylinder walls.

BEFORE PAINTING BRASS

If care is not taken to clean the surface, some difficulty may be encountered when an attempt is made to paint over any of the polished brass work with which so many cars are adorned. The brass should first be scoured with a mixture of salt and vinegar to remove all grease, after which the surface should be washed with hot soap suds and wiped dry with a clean rag. Thereafter the paint may be applied without risk of its running while wet or chipping off after it has dried.

THE NEWEST

PREMIER



6-60 SERIES N

WITH PNEUMATIC STARTER

Lights from the seat
Starts from the seat.
Inflates the tires.
Cleans the car.

Uses FRESH AIR, not disagreeable gases from the motor.

The last bugbear of motoring effectually overcome by the first dependable fresh air starter and tire inflater.

The car throughout is characterized by its comfort, beauty, elegance and the highest quality of material and workmanship—PREMIER quality.

We Invite Your Inspection

PREMIER MOTOR CAR CO. of N. E.

652 Beacon Street

Stock Champion

Road Race Champion



1913 Models now ready for delivery

Is not a machine that has been urged at the limit of speed for relentless thousands of miles of terrific speed; one that has withstood the most severe punishment and emerged conqueror of all rivals, regardless of cost, more reliable than an untested and unproven product.

The National is the safest car in the world.

Four Models, \$2,500 to \$3,000

Absolutely noiseless, low bodies with straight strong lines; self starter; deep upholstery; 128-inch wheel base; wide doors; powerful motor, 4 1/2 x 6; large tires; smart slope to hood.

W. H. STEVENS

648 Beacon Street

Phone B. B. 4890

HOTELS AND TRIPS BETWEEN

SOCIAL EVENTS
AND SPORTS BUSY
MOUNTAIN GUESTS

BRETTON WOODS, N. H.—Interest has centered largely in tennis during the week at the White Mountain resorts for the annual tournament at the Crawford house, for the Crawford Notch challenge cup, has been on and with the many entries there has been great enthusiasm. Harris, the Dartmouth champion, took the cup, after winning it for three seasons, and it has now become his property. He gave a supper party at the Crawford house to celebrate his victory.

At Bretton Woods horseback riding and golf have been the favored sports. The trail ponies are so well trained that many guests are donning khaki skirts and sombreros and taking to the trails, of which there are some 30 miles at Bretton Woods.

The Twin Mountain house has in Delbert M. Staley of the College of the Spoken Word in Boston, an able exponent of the dramatic art, and Mr. Staley is heard nearly every Sunday evening at the concert. The Twin Mountain golf team is getting in practice for several matches scheduled for this month, and the Sunset Hill house golf team will visit Twin within a few days.

The Profile house has had one of the finest early seasons in its history and as usual interest in tennis is great. The Sunset Hill house players challenged the Profile players on Friday and a merry brackload of young people drove over to the Profile courts. Profile proved too strong for the visitors, who won but two games out of seven. There were five classes, men's and women's singles, men's and women's doubles and mixed doubles. The Sugar Hill guests expect to add to their fervor this week in the arrival of some experts from New York and will soon invite the Profile players to the Sunset Hill courts.

Golf is still as popular as ever and every morning a number of players motor down to the golf links four miles distant. Col. Charles H. Greenleaf of the Hotel Vendome and the Profile is playing a good game this year and is on the links almost daily.

Mrs. Henry McHarg gave a large musicale on Tuesday afternoon at her cottage at the Profile house.

The Mt. Pleasant house is entertaining a particularly congenial lot of young people and they have had many merry times during the week, in which some of the older people have been tempted to join. A straw ride to the Twin Mountain house was given Wednesday evening and one to the Crawford house on Friday evening.

The Hampton Institute camps on the ridge opposite the Mt. Pleasant, near the Mt. Washington, has been interesting to visitors, and Camp Hampton with its Indian and negro youths from the famous school at Hampton, Va., together with their festivals and tribal dances, have been unique among the season's attractions. The Mt. Pleasant ballroom was filled one evening recently at the concert which they gave.

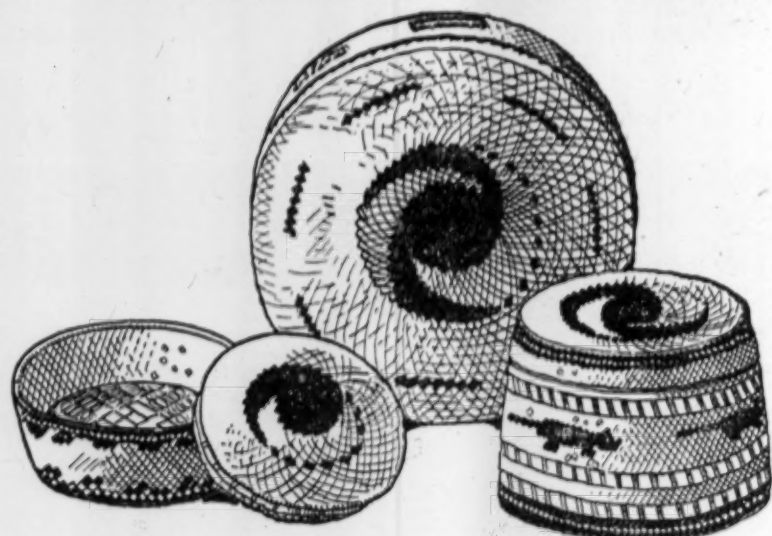
HOTEL MAN MADE OFFICIAL

Col. Charles C. Butler, manager of the American hotel of St. Louis, has been added honors conferred upon him in being appointed a commissioner of penal and charitable institutions. Colonel Butler is a former Massachusetts hotel man and is well remembered by members of the hotel men's association of this state.

GOOD HOTELS FOR
SOUTH AMERICA

William Harris, head of the Ritz-Carlton hotel chain in this country and Europe, said recently according to the Daily National Hotel Reporter:

"Oddly, there is a tremendous demand for high class hotels in South America. We are building a \$4,000,000 structure in Rio Janeiro with 500 rooms, and also a \$3,000,000 one at San Paulo, with 400 rooms. South Americans have a great liking for hotel life, and both our new ones are being built by local capital, which was voluntarily offered us. We are also erecting a delightful summer hotel at Quaruja, a seaside place near San Paulo. It will cost \$2,500,000, and will contain about 300 rooms."

FIGURE ON INDIAN BASKETS
HINTS ASIATIC RACE ORIGIN

Baskets made by North American Indians bearing the oriental nomad design

THE trademark of the Northern Pacific

railway since its adoption in 1893 has become a familiar figure in the transportation and commercial world. The figure is Chinese in origin and is known among the orientals as the Great Monad. In divergent form it is seen among the Japanese and Koreans and is also found among other eastern peoples. Indeed, study as to its appropriateness for a railroad trademark, resulted from seeing it emblazoned upon the Korean flag at the Chicago world's fair in 1893.

The Chinese diagram dates back to the eleventh century, A. D., but what it represents, or is supposed to explain, extends back more than 5000 years.

It is said that the manner in which baseball covers are cut is due to the design of the monad. Also in America one finds ornamental colored figures, apparently after this design upon baskets, shell disks, etc., made by the Indians. Whether these specimens of Indian art are merely imitative, or whether they have intrinsic significance regarding the Indian has been a subject of speculation. Among tribes of the north coast monad baskets are found. In view of the belief that the origin of the Indians is, at least in a degree, Asiatic, this fact interests many.

CHICAGO TO HAVE
FINE NEW HOTEL

CHICAGO — A modern and magnificent hotel is to be built on Burton place, adjoining the Lake Shore drive, by a syndicate formed by George H. Gazley, former manager of the Hotel La Salle, says the New York Hotel Gazette.

Plans are being drawn by Holabird & Roche. The hotel will be 12 stories, will occupy a lot 150x150 feet and will combine distinguishing features of the Blackstone and the Congress hotels in Chicago, the St. Regis in New York and the best hotels in Europe.

The tentative name is the Gazley. Mr. Gazley said the hotel is to cost \$1,500,000.

PORTLAND HOTEL FLOURISHING

Columbia Hotel, Portland, Me., under the management of Walter L. Palmer, is maintaining its prestige for catering to discriminating patronage. Mr. Palmer for many years was chief clerk of the Eagle hotel at Concord, N. H., and his uniform courtesy and willingness to be of service to every one earned for his hotel many favorable comments. Mr. Palmer has made a success of the Columbia, which has done capacity business since he assumed management.

AUTO TOURS ALONG NORTH SHORE

Another line of auto tours presents to tourists and stay-at-homes a most attractive program. The Busch auto tours leave Salem at Rope's drug store at 10:30 and 2:30 every day on arrival of trolleys from Boston. The fare is \$1 for the round trip from Salem, or \$1.40 from Boston. The trip includes Salem, Beverly, Prides Crossing, Manchester and Magnolia, over the world famed North Shore drive.

NEWS BRIEFS

PUPILS TO STUDY GARDENING
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The city superintendent of schools has been authorized by the board of education to plan a more extensive scheme for garden work as a regular course in the city schools. The board's action was on a proposition by the superintendent, who insisted that gardening should be a required study instead of a special course.

NEW STATE ROADS IN OHIO
FINDLAY, O.—Daniel Sites, deputy state highway commissioner in Findlay, has been conferring with County Engineer Hilly relative to the building of several miles of state roads in this county. Two miles will be built west of McComb on the Ridge road, and a mile and a quarter in the southern end of the county.

CIRCUIT COURT CLERKS' FEES
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Circuit court clerks of the state, at their fourth annual convention held here, adopted a resolution asking the Legislature to provide for uniform fees. Among the subjects on the program were the disposal of naturalization fees and the proposition of basing clerks' salaries on the population of their counties.

SWEDISH MISSION CHURCH SOLD
CHICAGO—The Swedish Mission Tabernacle, a brick church which has occupied the lot at the southeast corner of West Thirtieth and South La Salle streets since 1877, has been sold to Edward F. Mitchell for \$16,000. The property has a ground area of 75 by 125 feet.

LIBRARY WORK TO START SOON
PUYALLUP, Wash.—It is announced that the building of Puyallup's new Carnegie library will be started within a month and it will be all ready for occupancy early in the fall. The building will cost \$12,500. The library will be erected in Pioneer park.

OFFICER LEAVES LIFE GUARDS
KINGSTON, Ont.—Sergeant Major J. R. McGowan, W. O., has left for England to resign from the life guards, as he intends going into business in western Canada. For the past nine years he has been chief signaling instructor in Canada, coming here after the Boer war.

G. A. R. INVITED TO FAIR
SPOKANE, Wash.—Following the custom of former years, the members of the Grand Army of the Republic have been again invited to be at the Spokane interstate fair as the guests of the fair association. The G. A. R. men will be admitted free.

NEW SECRETARY FOR Y. M. C. A.
SAN FRANCISCO—The board of directors of the San Francisco Young Men's Association has selected Ralph C. Goodwin as associate general secretary of the local organization. Mr. Goodwin, who was formerly general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at South Bend, Ind., has accepted the position offered him here. The new officer will assume his duties about Oct. 10.

MOUNTAIN SEASON
TO BE PROLONGED

New Hampshire's White mountains during September and October are beautiful beyond description, the brilliant maples and rich dark coloring of the oaks with the different shades of green of the firs and spruces combine to make a picture of entrancing beauty, and because of the foliage picture and other attractions to be had only during these months, the hotels and railroads are uniting their interests and will give much publicity to the fact that the season of 1912 will be carried well into the late fall.

A tendency is shown at many of the inland summer resorts, even away down east in Nova Scotia, to keep houses open until November, for the beauties of the autumn days in the woods are manifold.

Perhaps at no other place in New England can the changing of nature's garb and the gorgeous colorings be seen better than in the Profile district of the White mountains. The beautiful hotel nestling at the base of the mountains, its well kept appearance, comfortable rooms, appetizing table and the miles of shady woodland paths and smooth roads that constantly invite one to exhilarating walks and pleasant drives are all ideal. The thousands of guests who go there every season never tire of the delights offered by the Profile house and its environs.

RAPID WORK IN BOOKING GUESTS
Clarence A. Chase of La Salle hotel broke the Chicago hotel records recently when he roomed 827 guests in 18 hours' continuous service, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. From 7 o'clock Thursday morning until 1 o'clock Friday morning Mr. Chase had registered and assigned to rooms that number of guests, and this with no rest other than a few minutes for lunch.

F. H. DANFORTH LEAVES WORTHY
Frank H. Danforth has severed his connection as manager of the Hotel Worthy of Springfield, Mass. He is a hotel manager of ability and has an artistic sense of the proper fitness of things which perhaps has subjected him to the criticism of some who do not appreciate his efforts. Mr. Danforth's retirement, it is said, will be regretted by many patrons of the house.

TEXAS HOTEL TO BE IMPROVED
SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Work has been started on improvements to the Menger hotel which will cost between \$25,000 and \$30,000. Plans have been made by Albee B. Ayres. The contemplated improvements will be devoted chiefly to the first floor.

SAVIN HILL BEACH A SPOT DEAR TO
MANY MOTHERS, BOYS AND GIRLS

Savin Hill beach, Dorchester bay, among whose attractions is a shelter house (at the right) where visitors take lunch

Favorite Resort for Those of
Dorchester and Vicinity for
Swimming, Play and an
All-Day Picnic

SITE IS HISTORICAL

Mothers and children revel in summer pleasures at Savin Hill, Dorchester, whose beach is under the supervision of the Boston park department. Here sea bathing, a playground, a commodious shelter and historic surroundings combine to give the resort rare attractions. The accompanying article is the sixth in a series dealing with bathing places in and near the city.

WHEN the Boston park department came into possession of the land washed by Dorchester bay, at Savin Hill, three leading uses were found for the acquisition. Both the playground and the recreation park have for some time proved their popularity with the people of Dorchester, but at the season when bathing is the thing, there is no doubt that the beach has the strongest call. Since the three features at the Savin Hill public ground virtually combine as one, there is the more reason for realizing that the bathing and swimming pleasures there are exceptional.

A more picturesque location for outdoor recreation could scarcely be conceived. If you should go in that direction from the South station in Boston over the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, a few minutes' run brings you to Savin Hill station. There, right at the foot of the station, as it were, is the bathing beach. If the day is favorable it is very likely that 2000 bathers are enjoying the water or moving about on the sand. From the railroad track the picture is one of animation. Like some panorama the scene is constantly shifting, as the water or the beach receives the greater attention.

Variety of Sport

With the bath houses ranging as a dividing line between the beach proper and the playground, if you turn momentarily from the water and direct your attention to the other feature, it will be seen how enjoyable an affair the level space behind is proving to those who have the choice of bathing or playing a game of ball, or of doing both. For the Savin Hill institution is exceptional among similar resorts along the Boston waterfront in that it offers a chance for sports both in the water and out of it. And it is not only boys and girls who thus disport themselves. Those of maturer years are no less unrestrained, and it is no unusual sight to see women, their older children looking for the time being after the babies in the go-carts, playing ball with all the fervor of professionals, while bathing costumes give them free scope to move about.

"Yes, we do look after the mothers and the children here at Savin Hill," said J. P. Hennessy, who is in charge of the beach and playground. "I dare say that at some of the other beaches more attention is paid to swimming. For instance, at Tenean beach, where Mr. Smith holds forth, we know that this swimming instructor has surrounded himself with a corps of girls and boy swimmers that go unchallenged. But here at Savin Hill we think we have a mission all our own. That is one reason why we have this shelter house, which answers admirably every purpose for which it was erected."

As the superintendent pointed toward the shelter house there was ample evidence to bear out his remarks. Open all around, except to the sky, the shelter at that moment held as many persons as the benches could accommodate. Facing toward the water, women, many of them with children in arms, or with baby coaches at their sides appeared to enjoy the sight before them scarcely less so than the hundreds splashing among the waves. The ground in front of the shelter was littered with waste paper and boxes.

"Well," said Mr. Hennessy somewhat apologetically, "there is a good deal of that kind of stuff about and it does give us a lot of work. But what's the odds! That is what we are here for, and I wouldn't for the world deprive the people of anything that adds to their pleasure. You see, this is getting to be a great place for the women to



Drinking fountains please Savin Hill playground frequenters, and wringers squeeze water from visitors' bathing suits

come with their children, even if they don't always go into the water. Sometimes they go up on the hill to eat their lunch, but mostly they like to sit and enjoy the water.

"Of course, bringing lunches in paper and boxes means that there is some picking up for us to do. But very little of the waste ever gets into the water. The visitors here know that we can only keep things real neat with their cooperation, and in all the years that I have been here there has been but little trouble on that score."

Bathers Bring Own Suits

"In some other respects, perhaps, this place differs from the other public beaches. For instance, we have no bathing suits for hire. It is taken for granted that those who frequent this beach have their own outfits and while we draw from as far away as Roslindale, yet the people are more than willing to bring their suits. As for towels and soap, we furnish them at a slight cost."

As the superintendent was speaking, half a dozen boys were standing around one of the several wringers provided. "That's another feature worth while," he said. "Most bathers like to take their suits home as dry as possible. We keep the wringers right on the beach because it saves a lot of extra work in the bath houses. Oh, yes, those drinking fountains. They are thought well of on a warm day, I tell you. Especially since the athletic field back there sometimes makes a cool drink just the thing."

The locker arrangement at the Savin Hill beach makes it possible to accommodate at one time more than 700 men and boys and 400 women and girls. The proximity of the beach to the residential section of the district, however, is shown in the hundreds who come to the beach fully equipped for going into the water. A long cape or such thrown around the shoulders makes the walk through the streets not out of order since every one knows that steps lead toward the water front.

While long distance swimming may not be one of the chief features at Savin Hill, the sloping beach makes it an ideal place for diving. Hence the four diving boards are seldom without some intrepid devotee of Neptune's realm. The diving boards are placed on two floats, anchored quite a little distance from shore, when the tide is in. Every precaution is in effect along the beach, and there is a park employee in constant attendance in a boat close to where bathers congregate thickest.

Locality Has History

There are few bathing places in the country which encourage the study of history as does the beach of Savin Hill. Now that the city of Boston has acquired the historic heights for park purposes there is an added incentive for such study by young people patronizing the beach. Rocky hill has been known as Old hill and Savin hill. The present name of Savin hill was applied to that section about 75 years ago by Joseph Tuttle. "Savin" is the name for the kind of red cedar that formerly covered the hill. Simply to refresh the memory it may be said that this is the site of the first fort in the early days of the settlement of Dorchester. It was in 1629 that a plan was drawn up for fortification by which it was agreed that the Massachusetts company pay one half of the total cost of the work while the settlers would pay the other half. It was ten years later that the General Court ordered "ye mounting of ye great guns at Mr. Hawkins' on Rock hill," and the town of Dorchester on its part ordered that "Mr. Aderton and John Wisdall shall procure wheels to be made and carriages to mount the pieces that are at Mr. Hawkins' by the sea and cause them to be mounted."

The site of the fort was later abandoned, but during the siege of Boston, in which General Washington figured, in 1775-76 the hill served as encampment grounds for the American soldiers and formed the extreme end of the Dorchester line and the right wing of the colonial troops.

In 1812-14 earthworks were erected on the southerly and easterly sides of the hill, but traces of these long ago faded away. The property was acquired by the city from the Worthington heirs. It comprises eight and one-half acres.

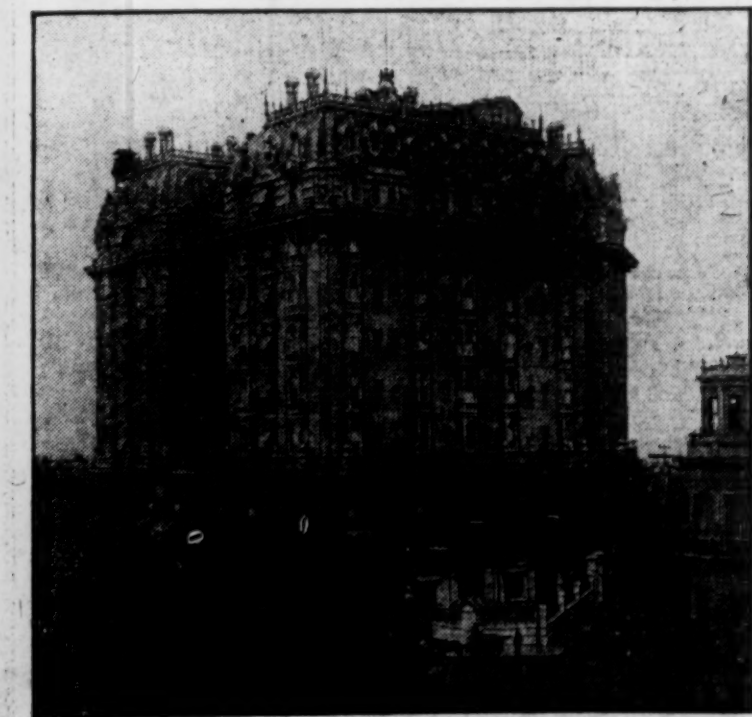
The tide has gone in and out in Dorchester bay at Savin hill a good many times since the days of colonial glory, or the period when the Indian skinned the water in his canoe and looked wistfully to the hill above. But even while the modern era may have other inclinations than historic retrospect there are not a few among the young people now enjoying the public benefits at Savin Hill beach or recreation grounds who can gain additional enjoyment by learning what transpired in that vicinity before Boston assumed importance as an industrial, commercial and residential center.

The Educational Section
Of The Christian Science Monitor
will be published Saturday, Aug. 17

Appropriate articles on educational topics will be a feature of this Section.

It will also offer an exceptional opportunity to parents to select from high-grade and well-known private, preparatory and finishing schools among the advertisers represented. The Monitor is a good result producer for high-class schools and advertisers of school supplies, as its leadership in the daily newspaper field in the amount of school advertising carried in the year indicates.

Have you reserved space for this Section?



The Plaza, the Ritz-Carlton hotel in Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic

FOR MONITOR READERS WHO TRAVEL

Leading Hotels, Resorts, Restaurants

WESTERN

WESTERN

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

WESTERN

WESTERN

WESTERN

Hotel La Salle

Chicago's Finest Hotel

PEACE, quiet and beauty blended with perfect hotel service. In the heart of Chicago's best activities. Close to financial, theatre and shopping districts. A place of exclusive atmosphere, which you will enjoy.



RATES:
One Person: Per Day
Room with detached bath \$2 to \$3
Room with private bath \$3 to \$5
Two Persons: Per Day
Room with detached bath \$3 to \$5
Room with private bath \$5 to \$8
Connecting rooms and suites as desired.
LA SALLE AT MADISON ST. CHICAGO

THE SHELBURNE

NORTH BEACH.

Completely remodeled. Modern improvements, including bath. Enlarged capacity, beautiful dining room. Now one of the largest hotels on North Beach. Shady porches and playgrounds for children. Croquet lawn. Rooms large, airy and sunny. We raise our own poultry. Reasonable rates and special rates by the week for families. Make reservations by mail or wire.

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This high-class transient and residential hotel, located near Jackson Park, away from the dust and noise of the city, offers resident guests or the traveler every modern convenience and comfort. Family or bachelor apartments at reasonable rates. Private baths and telephone in every room. Tonsils and croquet grounds. Cuisine the very best. One block only from I. C. station, 10 minutes to city. Telephone H. P. 2020.



"Systems for every department of a hotel, restaurant or club."
ERNST CLARENBERG, MILWAUKEE

LA CASA, DENVER, COLO.

(EUROPEAN) INVITES YOUR PATRONAGE.

Everything Absolutely New and Modern. Rooms and Suites with Bath. Hot and Cold Running Water in All Rooms. Guest List; Automatic Elevator Service; Finest of Beds and Furniture; Liberal Management. Nothing Better for the Money. Rates \$1.00 Per Day and Up. Take Sixteenth or Seventeenth St. Cars at Depot. 1618 WELTON ST. M. G. WITZELBACH, Prop.

Salt Lake City

400 ROOMS. FIREPROOF.

\$1.50 Up. European.

Opened June 8, 1911.

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LITTLE LAKE IN YORKSHIRE SURROUNDED BY FINE HILLS



(Sketched specially for the Monitor)

Semmerwater, a lake in the heart of Wensleydale, from which flows the river Bain

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Semmerwater is a very little lake in the heart of Wensleydale, in Yorkshire, and is surrounded by fine ranges of hills. From this source flows the river Bain, which has the distinction of being one of the shortest rivers named on the map of England.

The Bain falls into the Ure just below the village of Bainbridge, a quaint little spot, which was originally the

scene of manifold Roman encampments. Another relic of the Roman period, and one which is still extremely useful, is a Roman road, that extends about 14 miles across the moors, and though now covered with soft, velvety turf, the stone walls are almost intact on each side. This wall is most delightful, whilst the ranges of hills are glorious. Mountain sheep, curlew, and plover were the only living things to be met with in a walk of 13 miles.

VOTE IN KANSAS STILL IN DOUBT

TOPEKA, Kan.—Although Governor Stubbs appears to have defeated Senator Curtis in the race for the senatorship, an official count will be necessary to get the exact vote in Tuesday's primaries. In the returns today Governor Stubbs has 83 legislative districts. The Curtis people claim 93.

COLLEGE ADDS PROFESSORS

LONDON, Ont.—At a meeting of the board of governors of the Western University it was decided to appoint to the staff of the institution Professor Slack of New York and Professor Fiddler of Hamilton.

CITY TO BUILD ELECTRIC PLANT
WELLAND, Ont.—A by-law to provide for an expenditure of \$45,000 for a municipally owned hydro-electric plant has been carried here.

Prince George Hotel

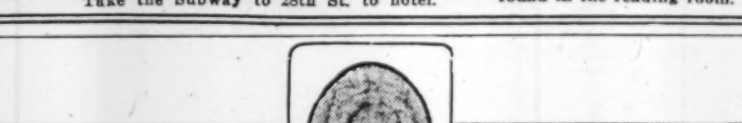
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The Christian Science Monitor can be obtained at the newsstand or can be found in the reading room.
Take the Subway to 28th St. to hotel.



Martha Washington

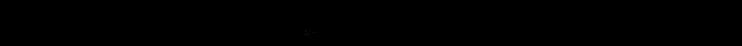
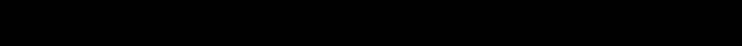
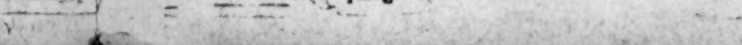
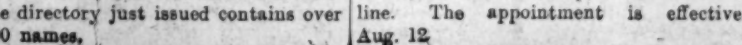
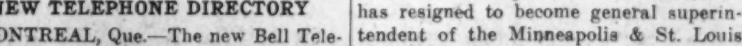
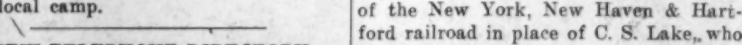
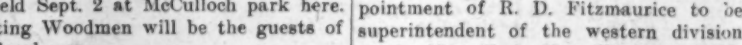
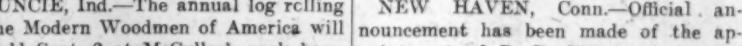
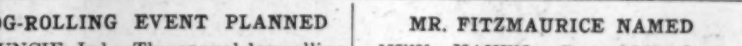
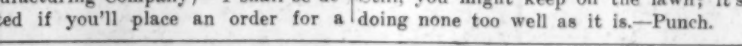
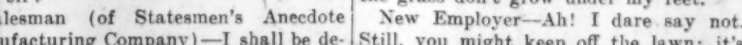
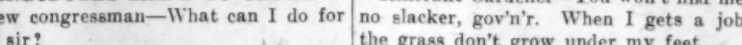
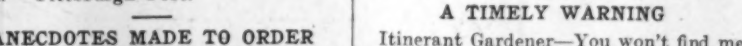
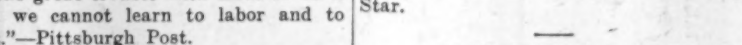
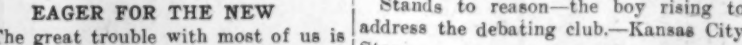
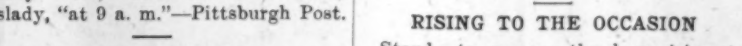
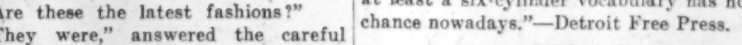
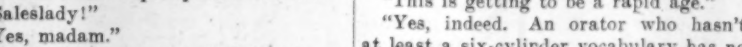
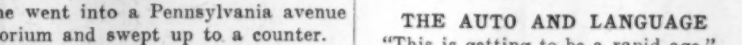
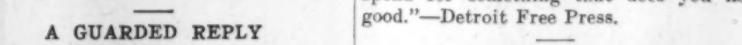
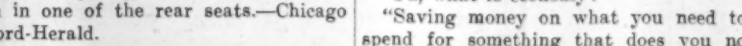
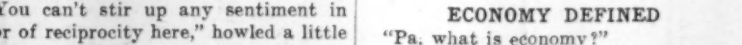
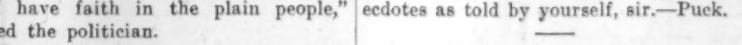
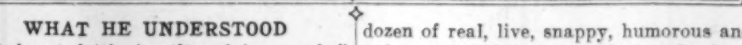
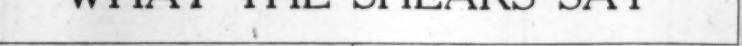
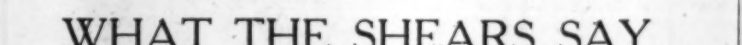
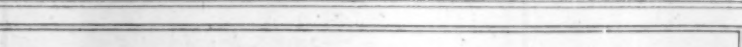
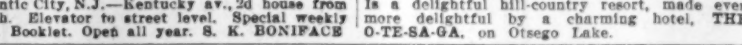
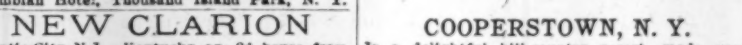
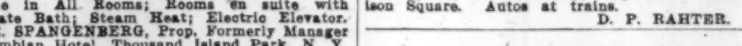
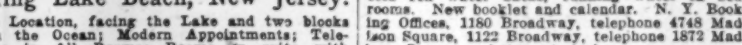
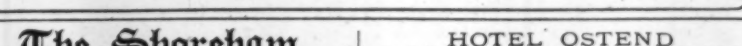
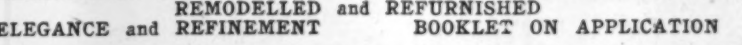
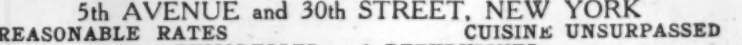
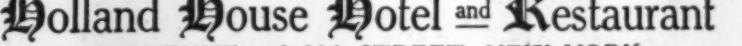
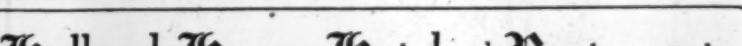
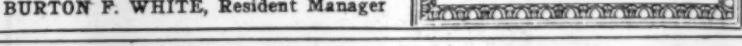
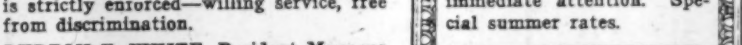
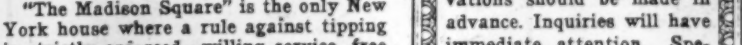
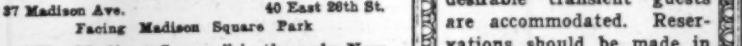
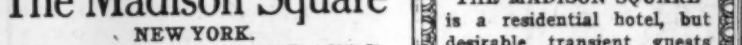
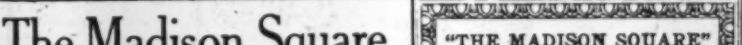
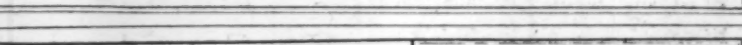
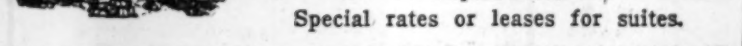
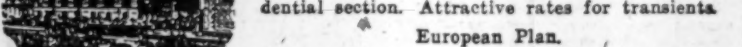
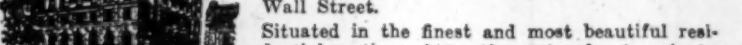
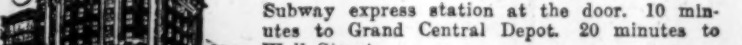
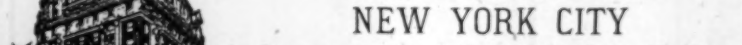
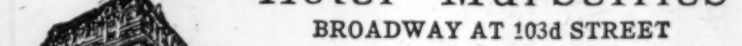
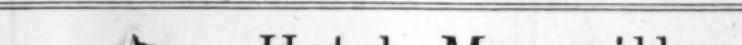
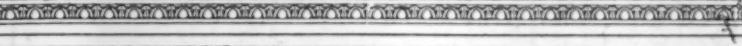
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As the sponsor for clean journalism, which aims to restore the newspaper's influence as a public institution, the MONITOR in less than four years has built up a world-wide clientele of readers; it has taken its place in the vanguard of representative daily journals; it enjoys the generous patronage of large, successful advertisers, it is closely, appreciatively and profitably read by a steadily increasing number of intelligent, earnest and substantial people in all walks

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
2 Cents the Copy At All Newsstands

The Universal and Growing Acceptance of this Newspaper

By thinking men and women shows how well-timed was the Monitor's entrance into the field of clean journalism and how fully its newspaper ideals met the public call for a clean daily journal

The Success

However, that the MONITOR has had from the start is only an incentive to seek legitimate ways and means of making this newspaper more readable, more interesting, more helpful to everyone who reads the daily press

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1912

Watching and Listening Keep Playground Custodian Busy Man

Care of Children in Larger Open-Air Places Is Task That Seven-League Boots Might Lighten Greatly

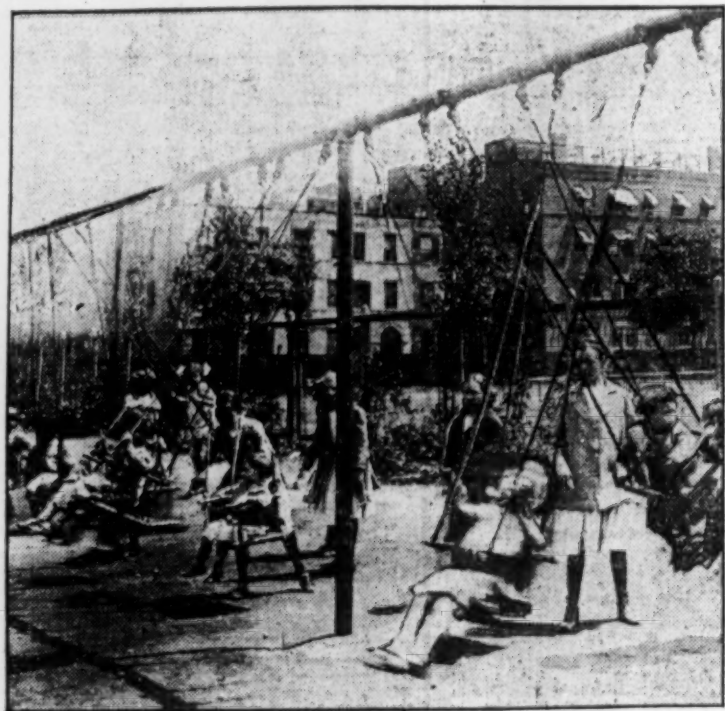
For those to whom the designation "playground custodian" has only a vague meaning the accompanying article contains much that is enlightening in regard to the official mentioned and his manifold duties. While it deals particularly with the work at the Columbus avenue playground, Boston, methods applied there have accomplished such good results that a glimpse at them may be profitable to other American cities.

I USED to think that all a playground custodian had to do was to sit in his office and give orders to his assistants, but experience has taught me that that was all a dream. This is the conclusion of James Brady, custodian of the municipal playground on Columbus avenue, Boston, a man who has succeeded in bringing order out of chaos and whose innovations are adopted frequently at other city playgrounds because they are so practical.

The Columbus avenue playground is very large. This is an advantage in some respects and a disadvantage in others. It means that there is really room for the number of children who care to come—and often that cannot be said of a playground—but it also means that the custodian, figuratively speaking, must be in 40 places at once; and, as he does not possess seven-league boots, he finds this quite a task. A chance visitor doubtless might believe things were going beautifully enough to allow of the custodian sitting in a comfortable spot and reading a book if he chose. And things might be going beautifully; but it is safe to say that such a desirable condition would not continue long if the custodian retired for many minutes from the scene of action. His watchful eyes are on every part of the playground, his ears open for the sound of disturbance in any direction; and if the visitor should engage in conversation with the custodian, the conversation doubtless would proceed on the installment plan, interspersed with incidents of varied interest in which the custodian would be the chief actor.

The daily program for the children's corner, which is the liveliest part of the

WHERE SMALL CHILDREN FROLIC



"Baby swings" at Columbus avenue playground, an innovation this year and very popular

playground, is the same as that followed in other municipal playgrounds, and is under the direction of Miss Mary J. O'Neil and two assistants, Miss Helen Murphy and Miss Ellen McNamara. At 9:45 the program opens with the putting up of the swings, the preparation of material, etc. At 10 o'clock come the opening exercises, and that means that the children form in lines, carrying flags, and for 15 minutes enjoy marching and patriotic songs. The flags are of different sizes, and proud are the children who are chosen to carry the two largest flags, which are especially beautiful. They lead the procession, and the dignity with which they march along shows clearly that they appreciate the importance of the position. There are not flags enough for everybody, so they are distributed for every body, so they are distributed to the boys and girls who have been most helpful or to those who stand the straightest. Thus the children learn that to be allowed to carry the American flag is really a privilege.

The remainder of the day is spent in active and quiet games of all kinds, and often part of it is spent in a refreshing visit to the brick building con-

taining the shower baths. The baths are in charge of a motherly matron, who can appreciate the children's enjoyment of an experience unlike any they have had before except, perhaps, dashing dashes under the spray from some lawn hose. The shower bath is much to be preferred; it is not followed by a scolding unless—

as sometimes happens—one of the boys

Many Activities at Columbus Avenue Enclosure Show Character and Variety of Youngsters' Sports

turns the water on so that it floods the room. Then the custodian is sent for in haste and the guilty boy has his shower bath privilege taken away.

Maintaining Discipline

Indeed it is by the denial of privileges to those who abuse them that the custodian and teachers manage to succeed in maintaining such excellent order on this playground. Some people may fancy that any one would know enough to use such a device, but the fact is there are any number of persons who never seem to think of trying to maintain discipline except by scolding. Children don't like to be scolded, of course, but they may get used to it; to be deprived of their privileges, however, is a different matter, and one such experience is usually sufficient to teach its lesson.

It would be difficult to say which of their many privileges these children enjoy most. The swings are always full, and the special baby swings, which are new this season, are a particular delight. There are two small diamonds which the boys use for indoor baseball and the girls for squash ball. This is a game on the same lines as baseball, but it is played with a large soft ball that is very light. The girls who play it have almost as exciting a time as their brothers who play the genuine baseball; and what is still more fortunate, perhaps, is the fact that the knowledge of the game they acquire through this modified form will save them in later years from ask-

HERE IS AN IN-TOWN BALLGROUND



At this place boys may play indoor baseball and girls play squashball

ing absurd questions when their big brothers take them to the league games.

Baseball League Games

There is a full-sized diamond on this playground, fenced off from the children's corner, and here—in the mornings generally—there is many a thrilling game. Under the direction of Mr. Weber 20 clubs, made up of boys of from 9 to

14 years, are having a regular league series of games this summer, and to some of them nothing is of more importance at present than winning every game they play. For these boys there is also a track meet every two weeks, with the promise of prize ribbons and medals at the end of the season; so that altogether these urchins feel that life is pretty much worth living this summer. The fact that the announcement of a track meet brings 100 or more entries proves how popular are the contests.

On the children's corner there is a good-sized pagoda, known as the shelter. This is a place for quiet games, for cutting out paper dolls and for embroidery. Some of the girls are embroidering pretty jabots and collars and some of them prefer to do little dollies. As long as they have no shady verandas on which to chat and do fancy work, the shelter is an excellent substitute.

The daily program includes the telling and reading of stories, and soon some dramatic work is to be attempted. This will not be easily managed, for it must be done under the shelter, where there is the sound of merriment from the playground to contend with and also the unearthly shrieks that come

Rule That Privileges Are Granted Only to Those Who Maintain Order Is Bringing Good Results

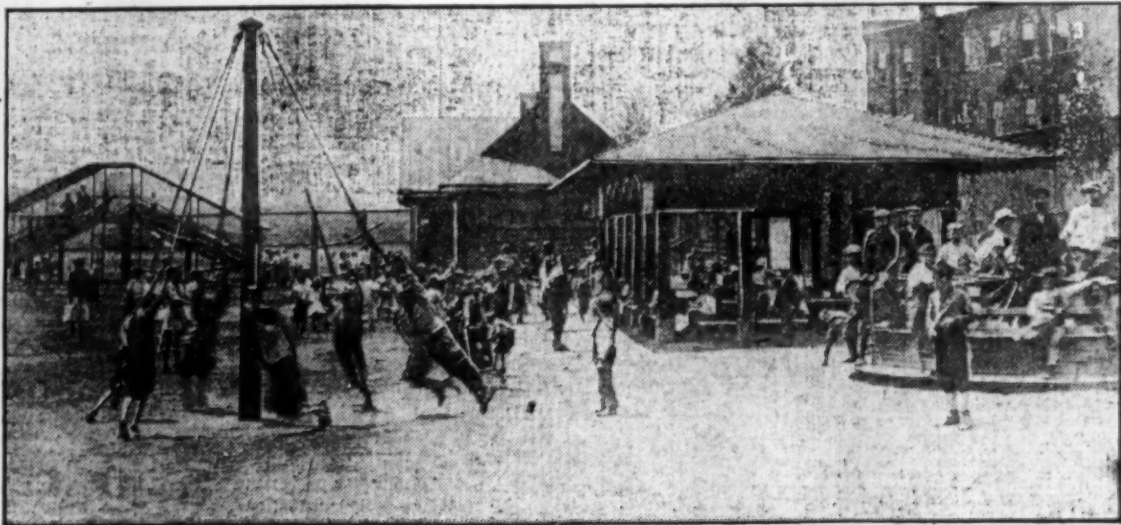
from a nearby factory where whistles are being tested. But it is more than likely that the children's natural love for the work itself will make them oblivious to distractions.

Taken on Outings

The teachers take the children on many outings, and on trips to Keith's and the Museum of Fine Arts. It is not possible to take each time all the children who frequent the playground, and so those who have the most stars are given first choice. A child is awarded a star for winning a game. This does not mean that children who have most skill obtain most stars, for often the so-called brightest children come infrequently and are too indifferent or lazy to finish it, but run off to some other attraction while the slower and persevering child remains to the end and gets the star. Thus the system of awards appears to be just.

Sometimes in the afternoon the big diamond is used by the baseball teams of young men, who find the place a great convenience. One of the duties of the custodian is to write out the permits for these outside teams, for at this place it is the constant aim to have all things done properly and in order. It is because of the patient following of a regular system—which is not so regular, however, that it cannot be altered to suit special circumstances—that the present success of this playground has come about. The constant vigilance of the custodian, which already has been mentioned, is also responsible for the comparatively good order of the place, for he knows different children have to be managed in different ways. Some need persuasion, some need force and some require simply to be told and then let alone; they may not obey instantly, but if no attention is paid to them after the order is given they will do what they have been told after a little consideration of the matter. It is Mr. Brady's idea that wisdom and watchfulness can accomplish wonders in turning disorder, disrespect and disregard of others' rights into a harmonious adjustment that some might consider impossible of attainment. The task is not easy and, in a way, it is never ended, but that it can be accomplished is proved by the history of the Columbus avenue playground.

PLACE WHERE QUIET PASTIMES ARE ENJOYED



Shelter at Columbus avenue used for quiet games, doing fancy work and story telling—Shower bath house in background

"This event will enable the various organizations represented to get an idea of the work that has been done there in the building of an automobile road to the top of the mountain, and to see what plans are being carried out for the making of this scenic spot accessible to Spokane people and tourists."

"The renaming of this mountain demands the title Mt. Spokane. That was the name by which it was known to the Indians before the white man ever penetrated this part of the country. It was there that the Indians met for their powwows, as it was a guiding point for hundreds of miles on every side."

"When I have the automobile road entirely completed it will be the greatest in America. Machines may coast there for a distance of 15 miles and ascend to a height 5500 feet above sea level and 3500 feet above the level of Howard

street and Riverside avenue in Spokane. By the automobile road it is 25 miles to the base and 40 miles to the top of the mountain, from which a view can be obtained in all directions as far as the eye can penetrate."

CANAL REBUILDING TO CARRY ALABAMA COAL TO NEW ORLEANS PORT

Engineer Experienced in Harbor Works in Holland Overseeing Waterway and Terminal Construction

LOADING SIMPLIFIED

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Extensive improvements of Lake Borgne canal will be begun at once and upwards of \$1,000,000 will be spent here to perfect the waterway in accordance with the plans of the New Orleans Canal Company, recent purchasers of the property, says the Picayune. John Bernard, general manager of the New Orleans Canal Company, the holding concern, and vice-president and general manager of the New Orleans Transportation Company, holding what is practically a perpetual lease on the canal and the operating concern, arrived here yesterday and is ready to take up the work. Construction of the canal, its facilities and the properties which will be erected along the waterway will be under the immediate direction of Mr. Bernard.

"We propose to make the Lake Borgne canal a real waterway, through which coal of the Alabama fields may be brought to New Orleans most economically and placed on ocean-going vessels at this port," said Mr. Bernard recently. "In a word, we propose to so construct our improvements of Lake Borgne canal as to make this the cheapest coaling port in the United States."

Mr. Bernard has taken temporary of-

fices in the Hibernia Bank and Trust Company building. Extensive city offices will be established later, and a two-story administration building erected on the canal.

The first work planned calls for the building of a 30,000-ton storage plant for coal. A harbor on the north side of the canal will have room for four 1000-ton barges, giving sufficient room for turning. Three steel towers of the most modern type have been contracted for with the Fairbanks-Morse Company of Chicago, and will cost \$200,000. These towers will be used in unloading from barge to barge, from barge to storage plant or railroad cars.

A tunnel is to be built to facilitate the loading of steamers in the river. The capacity of the conveyors which will be used through this tunnel will be 500 tons per hour, with a guaranteed accuracy of less than 1 per cent. The tunnel, according to the plans, will be 650 feet long, and through it and its mechanical equipment coal may be loaded directly from the storage plant of the canal company into the bunkers of a vessel in the Mississippi river without an extra handling at shipside.

Plans of the new owners of Lake Borgne canal call for a widening and deepening of the waterway. When opened for business the minimum width of the canal will be 100 feet. The principal business of the company will be to transport coal from the mines of north Alabama to New Orleans. Shipments will move from Tuscaloosa down the Black Warrior river to the Tombigbee and Mobile, and thence through Mississippi sound to the Lake Borgne canal.

Mr. Bernard, who will be in charge of the construction work and the management of the company's affairs here, was selected by the men at the head of the Alabama coal fields to take charge of the undertaking on account of his long experience in such construction. Mr. Bernard is a son of N. G. Bernard, a noted Amsterdam shipbuilder and one of the first authorities of Holland on canal transportation and construction.

SHRINERS OFF FOR OUTING

A special train carried the members of the Aleppo Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, from Boston to Providence today for their annual outing at Rocky Point. A steamer trip from Providence down the river brought the party to Rocky Point, where the dinner was served and the remainder of the program carried out.

MT. CARLETON WILL BE RENAMED MT. SPOKANE

SPOKANE, Wash.—After Aug. 15 the mountain 25 miles northeast of Spokane that has been known as Mt. Carleton will be known as Mt. Spokane.

Miss Marguerite Motie will have charge of the formal ceremony of renaming the landmark which before the time of the white man served as the meeting place for Indian tribes. The ceremony over, it is planned to plant the new municipal flag of Spokane beside the stars and stripes on the mountain top.

According to Francis H. Cook, owner of the huge pile of earth and rock, this name will be but a return to the original title given it by the Indians. The renaming of the peak will take place in the presence of a small gathering of leading men of Spokane. Mr. Cook has invited a few guests to journey by automobile and horseback to the top-most peak of the mountain.

Among the guests will be the presidents of a number of civic organizations, Governor Hay and Mayor Hindley will

be invited to participate, as will the following: R. Insinger, president of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce; R. E. Bigelow, president of the Spokane Ad Club; A. F. Rogers, president of the Rotary Club; Carl L. Shuff, president of the Spokane Realty board; F. W. Guilbert, secretary of the Spokane Good Roads Association; the presidents of the Inland Automobile Association and the Automobile Dealers Association; Waldo G. Paine, second vice-president and traffic manager of the Spokane & Inland Empire Electric railway and chairman of the publicity committee of the Chamber of Commerce; D. L. Huntington, president of the Washington Water Power Company.

"The trip from Spokane will be by automobile to within an hour and a half's journey of the summit," says Mr. Cook. "When we abandon the machines those who so desire may go the remaining distance on horseback, as I shall have horses in readiness for my guests. Luncheon will be served on the mountain."

COLORADO ASSOCIATION MEETS TWO MILES ABOVE LEVEL OF SEA



(Photo by Magruder, Cold Springs, Col.)

Group of Commercial executives while holding a business session at Eagle Cliffs on the summit of Mt. Manitou, in Manitou, Col.

MANITOU, Col.—The Colorado Association of Commercial Executives held its midsummer meeting here, and its closing session was held on the summit of Mt. Manitou, near Eagle Cliffs, nearly two miles above sea level. This is probably

the first time that a commercial organization of this character has held a regular session out of doors at such an altitude. Among the matters of business transacted at this meeting were the investigation of fire insurance rates in Colorado; consideration of an anti-pass

measure; passage of a resolution urging Colorado's participation in both the San Diego and San Francisco expositions in 1915; state publicity plans; good roads legislation and other plans for the greater development of the state of Colorado.

INTERNATIONAL BOARD FOR \$1,800,000 DAMS

OTTAWA, Ont.—A system of storage dams and other devices for regulation of the flow of the St. John river is the principal recommendation made by the board of consulting engineers to the international commission appointed some months ago to investigate the question and to devise a scheme to remedy the conditions which now obtain.

The works in question will cost about \$1,800,000 and would be borne jointly by Canada and the United States. The report recommending them has just been completed by the consulting engineers.

The commission consists of Messrs. M. G. Teed, K. C., and John Keefe of

St. John, representing the Canadian side, and the Hon. G. A. Murche of Calais, and the Hon. P. C. Keegan of Vanburen, Me., representing the United States. S. Jefferson Chapeau of Ottawa is the consulting engineer for the Canadian end and H. S. Ferguson of New York for the American section.

YACHT GOES ASHORE

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—The sloop yacht Irene and Wallace, which went ashore on the bank of Eastern Point Thursday, lies near the end of the point. Attempts to get her off have proved a failure. She was valued at about \$1200 and is insured.

ELECTRIC FOUNTAIN IS GIFT TO SALEM, ORE., AS MEMORIAL



Mrs. E. M. Waite presents Oregon city with electric work of art as tribute to husband

One of the most beautiful electric fountains installed in the West was recently completed at Salem, Ore., by F. W. Darlington of Philadelphia.

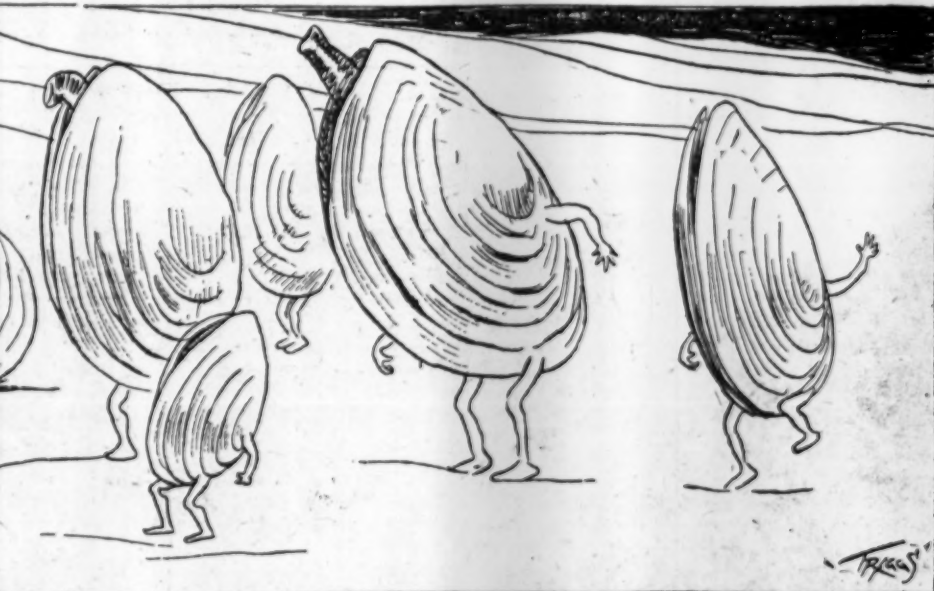
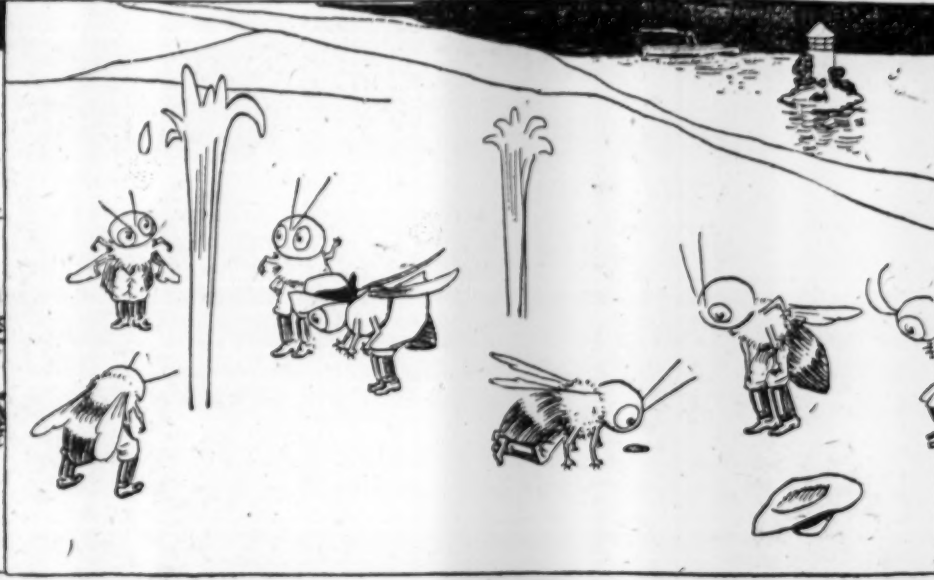
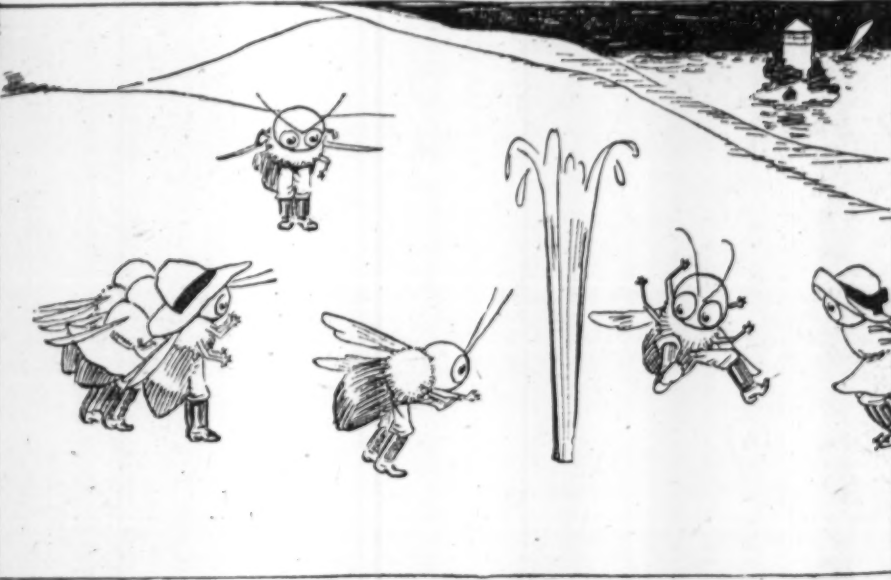
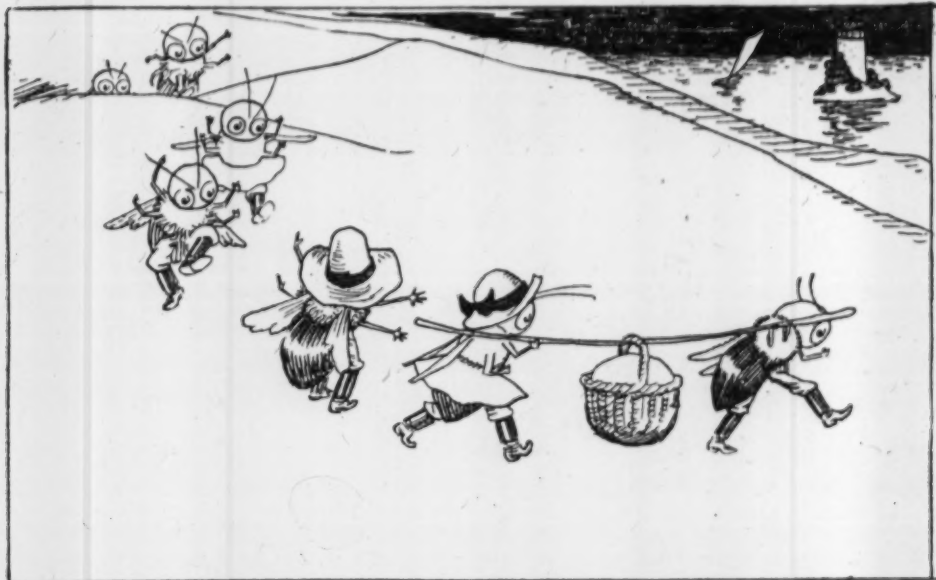
The fountain represents an expense of more than \$6000 and is a gift to the city by Mrs. E. M. Waite in memory of her husband, one of the pioneer printers of the state. It is located in the center

of Wilson park, midway between the federal building and the state capitol. A dozen designs are available and seven different colored electric globes utilized in producing unusual effects, one of which is to represent full grown wheat in the stalk. Every evening for half an hour the fountain plays and its beauty attracts a large number of people.

THE :: CHILDREN'S :: PAGE

DRAWINGS BY
FLOYD TRIGGS

THE BUSYVILLE BEES

RHYMES BY
M. L. BAUM

It's off to the seashore this beautiful day,
The Busyville Bees are all making their way;
Their basket is packed with the daintiest luncheon
That ever a bee-body wanted to munch on.

They sit on the sand, and the sea, I will mention,
Is calm as a mill pond and blue as a gentian;
When suddenly something is happening—My!
"The sea's broken loose underneath!" is the cry.

But Sam, who's had schooling, declares it a geyser,
And Buzz thinks of firehose, yet none is the wiser;
He peeks through the hole when the fount seems to stop,
When whizz! up it comes again, Buzz at the top.

Sue spreads her umbrella to keep off the wet,
For here, there and yonder still jumps up a jet;
And now a real shower bath has put them to rout,
Perhaps it's a whale's nest, where baby whales spout.

When Frog comes along with his neat little spade,
The heart of the mystery soon is displayed;
For this is a clam bed, where sleepy clam folk
Woke up with a watery yawn—but none spoke!

Here's Clarence and Waldo Clam, GluGlu and Sister E.,
All Duxbury clams—very famous in history;
Tho' the family came from the marshy green Dumbury,
We meet them in New Rochelle, Paris and Roxbury.

Cadwallader Clam, Arabella and Caesar,
Theophilus, Timothy, Tiglath Pileasar,
Are not very voluble (tongueless, you know);
With them "neck or nothing" is quite apropos.

The bees, though, can talk quite enough for them all,
They chat about gardens and birds' nests and ball;
Buzz spoke of course dinners, then stopped with a stammer,
For those bivalves all suddenly set up a clamor!

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CLOCK GOLF AND CROQUET

THE boy or girl who is fond of out-of-door sports will enjoy clock golf, which can be played either with golf or hockey sticks. To make the "course" a circle twenty feet in diameter should be outlined upon the space of ground selected. The ground may be smooth or rolling. It may be a meadow or a lawn or even a back yard.

Any number of players may play clock golf, but where more than three use the course at the same time it is better to play a game of "turns" than an independent one. The object of the game is to see how few strokes will carry one's ball into each successive numbered hole in its right order. The one to make the fewest strokes, having successfully made the round of the twelve holes from the teeing ground in the center of the circle, wins the game.

To arrange the "course" for clock golf take a wooden peg and tie to it a piece of string ten feet long. Press the peg into the soft earth and use the string as a radius with which to measure your circle.

Mark out the circle with white paint. You can easily find this and the circle is easily drawn by tying the free end of the string to the paint brush.

Next, mark off twelve holes upon the circumference of the circle. Make small scooped-out holes at equal distances around it and pat the earth down at the edges.

After this, invest in a sheet of bright red cardboard that is thick. Using a small saucer to guide you, draw 12 small circles the size of the saucer upon the cardboard.

Cut the circles out with scissors and number each one with a Roman numeral in the order of the numbers upon the face of a clock. Place these, when finished, in order, each in a hole made on your "course."

In the center of your clock golf game you will need to make a small mound of sand for a starting place or teeing ground. This completes the game.

The numbered cardboard disks may be brought under cover when the game is not in use and thus protected from the damp and rain.

A tournament of clock golf will be great sport for sunny summer afternoons and will afford a good chance to show one's skill with a hockey stick.

Another good out-of-door game that is somewhat similar to this is clock croquet. It is played with croquet mallets, balls and wickets. The same rules that apply to croquet may be used in clock croquet, but the arrangement of

the game with posts and wickets makes a change from the old game and is interesting to play as a variation of that.

Arrange a circle as for clock golf, only let the circle be about 25 feet or 30 feet instead of 20. Place 12 wickets at equal intervals around the circumference of the circle so that they face outward like the hoops of a garden border, only further apart.

Place the post in the center of the circle—either post will answer. Only one is used.

Players start from the post and make each wicket in turn, as they are able, always making a new wicket from the inside of the circle, never from the outside.

The game may be played in turn as croquet is, with or without partners. The first two finishing making the circle of wickets first win the game.

In finishing it is always, as in croquet, necessary to strike the post before going out as winner.

The game may be played as a kind of outdoor solitaire to see in how few strokes one can make the circle.

Still another clock game that may be played out of doors is clock bean bag. For this the circle is 12 or 15 feet round. Small boxes, preferably of wood, are placed around the circle as were the wickets in clock croquet.

Each person is given a different colored bean bag to play with and play begins simultaneously, the two players standing side by side at the center of the circle.

The object of the game is to see which player can throw his bag into each box, in turn, and most quickly finish the circuit. After each throw he must return to the center of the circle and begin again. Of course he does not progress except as he really throws his bag into the right numbered box.—Winnipeg Free Press.

HOW TO BEGIN

"Every boy and girl pictures himself or herself growing into a brave and noble man or woman. Bravery and nobility have their foundations in kindness, gentleness, and in mercy. You cannot develop these without being kind to the animals. The child who is kind to an animal because the animal is helpless is going to grow into manhood thoughtful of all that is helpless."—Our Dumb Animals.

WHY?

WHY does a balloon keep up? Air is a real thing. If there were no air the balloon would drop like a stone; just as, if the water all disappeared from the sea, the fishes would drop to the bottom. Things float in the sea, or on the surface of it, because the amount of stuff in the space they occupy is less than the amount of stuff in the same space of water. It is a question of density. The less dense thing always tends to lie above the more dense, and if the things in question are gases or liquids, they always will follow this rule. If you pour hot and cold water into a bath or into a tumbler, the hot water will lie at the top and the cold water at the bottom, because water is less dense and therefore less heavy when it is hot than when it is cold. Gases behave in exactly the same way, says the Children's Encyclopedia. Hot air behaves in the midst of cold air just as hot water behaves with cold water—it goes upward.

Now, if you put the hot air into something very light the hot air as it goes upward will take something with it. The first balloons were made in this way. But of course hot air gets cold and then your balloon will come down. So one ought to fill the balloon, if possible, with some gas which, even when it gets as cold as the air around it, is still lighter than the air.

CONCEALING COAT

Many amphibious birds and animals, when swimming under water, appear to be enveloped in a silvery veil. It is because minute bubbles cling to the feathers or hair. To the human eye, which looks at the creature from above, the silvery sheen makes the bird or animal conspicuous; but Dr. Francis Ward, an English naturalist, has learned that when viewed from below the surface of the water, or in other words, as a fish would see it, the film of bubbles helps to conceal the swimmer, says the Youth's Companion. By sinking a box at the edge of a pond, and inserting a pane of glass below the water-line, the naturalist discovered that the film of bubbles acts as a mirror that reflects the colors of objects past which the swimmer is moving. Silvery-sided fish, when resting in a natural position, show no sheen at all, for the bright surface takes the tint of the surrounding water. The investigator is now studying the appearance of trout-fishes as the fish sees them, and has already made considerable modifications in the shape and color of artificial lures.

FACTS ABOUT LARGEST PLANET

AT this time of the year the evening star in our sky is Jupiter, which is the largest of the planets, being nearly 1300 times as large as the earth, although it is not nearly so solid, because its density is only about one fourth, so that if the earth were made of lead and Jupiter of marble the proportion would be about as it is, says a New York Sun writer.

A peculiar thing about this difference in the density of the planets is that although things that are on the surface of Jupiter would be very light if we could put them on a pair of earthly scales they are much heavier where they are. The converse of this fact is also true, and if a boy who was thought by his athletic trainer to be a trifle light for the boat's crew could only be transported to Jupiter and weighed there he would be the heaviest man on the eligible list and would sink the boat.

This, as you probably know, is because the force of gravity is so much greater in such a large body, being two or three times as powerful as it is on the earth.

In spite of his immense size Jupiter is a very lively planet. It takes the earth 24 hours to turn over in bed and wake up to see the sun again each day; but Jupiter, although nearly 11 times the diameter of the earth, turns completely round every 10 hours.

But in another respect he is pretty slow, because while the earth goes all around the sun in 365 days, which we call our year, it takes Jupiter 12,455 days

to make the round; so you may imagine what a lot of space the calendars will take up on the office walls in Jupiter when they get down to business up there.

Although the sun looks to us very large and brilliant, it looks pretty small from Jupiter, being only one fifth of the size that it seems to us. The consequence is that the planet gets only about one fifth as much light, and if we got as much as an electric light from the sun, 16 candlepower, Jupiter would get about as much as three tallow dips.

Many persons think that when they see a very bright planet in the evening sky it must be Venus, but it is easy to distinguish between them, because Venus is never to be seen at midnight in the south, as Jupiter is. Venus is always southwest in the evening or southeast in the morning.

Jupiter is pretty well supplied with moons, having four of them in good working order and a fifth that is not much account, with three more stragglers on the side. For a long time it was assumed that he had only four and it is remarkable that they were discovered at the same time, on Jan. 7 and 8, 1610, by two astronomers, one in Germany and the other in Italy.

It was not until Sept. 9, 1892, that a fifth moon was discovered with the assistance of the great Lick telescope in California, and since then three more tiny satellites have been found.

GIRL'S DIARY

A highly interesting record of a child of well-to-do parents, who came to Boston to stay with an aunt for the winters of 1871 and 1872 has been left by Anna Green Winslow. Her diary gives delightful glimpses of children's tea parties, fashions and schools, all put down with a childish disregard of importance or connection. It is in these jottings, writes Rosalie V. Halsey in "Forgotten Books of the American Nursery," that proof is found that so young a girl read, quite as a matter of course, the abridged works of Fielding and Richardson.

On Jan. 1, 1772 she wrote in her diary, "A Happy New Year, I have bestowed new year's gifts as yet. But have received one very handsome one, viz, the History of Joseph Andrews abbreviated. A nice Guilt and Flower Covers." Again she put down an account of a day's work, which she called "a piecemeal, for in the first place I sew'd on the bosom of uncle's shirt, and mended two pair of gloves,

mended for the wash two handkerchiefs, one cambric, sewed on half a border of a lawn apron of aunt's, read part of the XXII chapter of Exodus, and a story in the Mother's Gift." Later she jotted in her book the loan of "3 of Cousin Charles' books to read, viz, The Puzzling Cap, the female Orators and the history of Gaffer Two Shoes."

Little Miss Winslow, although only eleven years of age, was a typical child of the educated class in Boston, and according to her journal, also followed the English custom of reading aloud "with Miss Winslow, the Generous Inconstant and Sir Charles Grandison." It is to be regretted that her diary gives no information as to how she liked such tales.—Youth's Companion.

ETHEL DID IT

Ethel was asked by her mother to write a sentence containing the word "dozen." She wrote: "I can't 'cause I dozen know how."—Sacramento Union.

FAMOUS SAYINGS

There! John Bull can read that without spectacles.—John Hancock on signing the Declaration of Independence.

To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual ways of preserving peace.—George Washington.

First in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his fellow citizens.—General Lee (resolution on Washington).

Liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable.—Daniel Webster.

These are the times that try men's souls.—Thomas Paine.

Now we must all hang together or we shall be hanged separately.—Franklin on signing the Declaration of Independence.

LITTLE THINGS

We may not very clever be,
Nor half as sharp as some,
But we can do the little things
Which mother wants at home;
The simple duties near at hand,
Which makes so little noise,
And yet when faithfully performed,
Show helpful girls and boys.
—Selected.

NO DIVIDING LINE

Minnesota is so situated that in the northern part of the state there is a great area of land so flat that its waters sometimes flow into Hudson bay and sometimes into the Gulf of Mexico. This area contains the headwaters of the Mississippi river. There are times when certain lakes discharge at both ends, the northern outlet taking the flow through Red river or Rainy river into Lake Winnipeg, and thence into Hudson bay, while the southern outlet leads to the Mississippi. Therefore, the dividing line between the Mississippi drainage basin and that of Hudson bay is indefinite and in many places cannot be determined.—Detroit Free Press.

SHORT CAT TALE

How can you prove that a cat has nine tails?
One cat has no tail and no cat has eight tails, but one cat and no cat are one cat, and one tail and eight tails are nine tails.—Sacramento Union.

MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

LITTLE MAN'S HOUSE

A JOLLY game is "The Little Man's House."

The children participating sit in a semi-circle, the leader in front of them. The leader begins by addressing the first boy or girl on his right: "I sell you the Little Man." This is repeated down the line till it comes to the leader again, who says: "I sell you the house of the Little Man." This is again repeated, as at first, and on reaching the leader a third time, he says: "I sell you the door to the house of the Little Man." And again the leader's words are taken round the semi-circle. And again the leader adds to his sentence, this time saying: "I sell you the lock to the door to the house of the Little Man," and so on, without end.

If players misquote the leader they are put out of the game and made to pay a forfeit at the end of it.

The Little Man's House is a game that one never grows tired of, if a quick-witted leader is chosen, one who can think out clever things to say about the Little Man's house.

He may even go inside the house and sell away the Little Man's clothing or furniture. It can be made very laughable.—Pittsburgh Post.

THE NEIGHBOR FOR ME

In the game, "The neighbor for me," the players are seated in a circle. One player has no chair, and stands in the center.

The child left standing asks any one of the players, "How do you like your neighbor?"

The other answers, "I like Ethel," naming some one who sits at his right hand, "but Robert," naming some one who sits on the opposite side of the circle, "is the neighbor for me."

No one can move until the word "me" is spoken. Then Robert runs and takes Ethel's place, and Ethel and the player in the center run to see which can get Robert's vacant chair. The player who is asked the question keeps his seat; the player who does not get Robert's chair stands in the center of the circle and asks some one else, "How do you like your neighbor?"—Youth's Companion.

The Monitor prints one or two games each week. Cut out and paste in blank book, and you will have a good collection.

THE :: CHILDREN'S :: PAGE

DEWDROP FAMILY

When Father Sun had said good-night
And all around was still,
The little Dew Drop family
Came laughing down the hill.
They danced along so bravely
In the loveliest-scented air,
And brought a cool, refreshing drink
To flowers, everywhere.
They kissed the ferns and daisies,
And the dainty violets blue,
And filled the yellow buttercups
With little drops of dew.
So merrily these little elf
Worked through the evening hours,
And brought such sparkling drops of dew
To weeds as well as flowers.
But when good Father Sun came back
To light another day,
The little Dew Drop family
Ran laughing away.

—Dew Drops.

CLOCK OF GLASS

A clock constructed throughout of glass is the result of six years' work on the part of a Bavarian glass polisher. The plates and pillars which form the framework are of glass and are bolted together with glass screws. The dial, plate, hands, shaft and cog wheels are of glass, and glass wedges and pins are used for fastening the various parts of the running gear together. Like the clock itself, the key by which it is wound is of glass. The construction of the remarkable timepiece was a matter of infinite pains. Some of the parts had to be made as many as 40 times before a clock that would go could be produced.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

GREEDY MONKEY

The Filipinos catch monkeys in a very funny way. Monkeys are very fond of the meat of coconuts. They are very lazy, though, about gnawing through the outer bark, and will only do so when very hungry. The Filipino takes advantage of this greed and indolence by cutting a small opening through the shell just large enough for Mr. Monkey's long, thin hand to penetrate. When he once gets inside he gets his hand full of delicious, dainty meat, and his hand is naturally wider when in this act than when it was thrust through the opening. Finding his hand will not come out, the monkey chatters and scolds, and plainly shows his indignation at the way he has been trapped, but never thinking of loosening his hold on the coconut meat and withdrawing his hand as easily as he put it in. There he stands, an angry monkey, until the native who set the coconut trap comes and takes him captive.—Philippines Monthly.

HABITS OF THE HUMMINGBIRD

A trifle over three inches in length, the ruby-throated hummingbird is the smallest feathered creature in eastern North America. There is no other bird east of the Mississippi river with which it can be confused, for it is the only species of hummingbird in the whole of this region. This may be doubted by those who do not know that the plumage of the adult male bird is quite different from that of the female and immature hummers, and by those who are unfamiliar with sphinx and hummingbird moths. A young farmer friend of mine, who is always on the lookout for anything which he thinks will interest me, ran up to my house one evening to tell me that he had caught a hummingbird for me, writes Ernest Harold Baynes in Suburban Life. He had seen it probing the flowers in his garden he said, and had caught it under his hat, where he had left it on the lawn, fearing that he might hurt it if he attempted to take it in his hand. I went with him, slipped my hand gently under the hat, and took out—a hummingbird moth, an insect which he had always believed to be a hummingbird.

In the spring migration, hummingbirds reach the latitude of New York early in May, and soon thereafter spread out all over New England and as far as Labrador, which marks the northern limit of their breeding range. For two or three weeks after their arrival they lead a care-free life, apparently with nothing but their own comfort to occupy their time. Then comes the period of nest-building, followed, of course, by the period of incubation, and that in turn by the busiest period of all—that in which they must provide food not only for themselves but for their little ones. The term "little ones" applied to young hummingbirds has more than its usual significance, for they are such very little "little ones."

The nesting site usually selected by rubythroats is on the upper side of a small horizontal branch, from 10 to 25 feet above the ground. Sometimes the tree stands in a little clearing in the woods, but many nests are built in apple or pear trees in the orchard. There seems to be no rule concerning the species of tree selected, though Wilson makes special mention of white oaks and pear trees. Of the three hummingbirds' nests it has been my good fortune to find, one was on a cottonwood, one on a beech, and the third on a maple.

Sometimes the "find" is made after a long and careful search; sometimes one is guided straight to the spot by marking the flight of one of the birds. A curious incident occurred in this connection a few years ago, as my brother and I were walking through an open

BATHING IN THE LONDON PARKS



(Copyright by Topical Press)

Policeman in London park requiring boys to dress who have started bathing too early

THE great resort during the summer holidays for all the youngsters of London who remain in the city are the many parks which afford such a happy playground for them, whilst relieved from the rigors of school hours, says a contributor to the Monitor.

Some park is within reach from every neighborhood, and each morning a long cortege can be seen winding its way out of the mean streets and into the spacious greenness of the open spaces to picnic under the trees and play cricket on the grass or sail their boats upon the water.

When the County Council lately issued a permit for bathing in the ponds, great was the rejoicing on all sides. No time was lost in thought; immediate action seemed to be the necessity of the moment, clothes were rapidly discarded, and a rush made for the water. The hand of the law, however, intervened; the permit was not to be in force for a week, so the joyous band were called

peremptorily from the waves. A very crestfallen party came reluctantly to the bank and garments were hastily donned under the supervision of a constable.

The week which must pass before bathing operations can be resumed will seem to pass with lagging footsteps, to the army of expectant youths who await the earliest moment when they can at last lawfully plunge into the depths.

INTERRUPTING

It is the "little foxes that spoil the vines," and it is the little faults that spoil the charm of a girl's manner. The fault of interrupting belongs to a person of quick, bright mind. Because her thought leaps to the conclusion of your sentence before your tongue can get out the words, she jumps into the middle of it and finishes it for you. Consequently, more than half the time she fails to get your idea at all. It becomes somewhat dangerous to talk with her, because she has drawn your conclusions for you, and may repeat them to others, after stamping them with your name.

The habit detracts largely from the pleasure that you can take in her friendship, says the Youth Companion. It is sometimes amusing, but it is more often annoying, when you are relating an incident, and a listener gives it a wrong ending, or you are expressing a thought, and it is twisted by another beyond recognition. No really stupid person does this, for it is the result of quick thinking; therefore bright girls should be on their guard. One young woman, otherwise well-bred, unconsciously interrupts after this fashion, to such an extent that a friend is seldom permitted to finish a sentence, and must patiently wait to correct the mistakes that result.

Another form of interrupting is distinctly selfish and discourteous. The listener is paying little attention to what the other is saying, and is only anxious to get in her word, which may be on an entirely different subject. A good listener is usually charming, and a rule of good breeding is to wait for the end of another's sentence before attempting to speak yourself.

UP ALL NIGHT

I wonder about the little bugs
That keep so still all day,
And only just begin to sing
When children stop their play!
I feel so sorry for them all,
It does not seem quite right,
To make so many little bugs
Sit up and sing all night!

—Christian World.

CAMERA CONTEST



Boys on wall of a mission in California waiting to scramble for pennies thrown on highway by passing tourists

THIS is a picture of some Indian boys on the wall of San Gabriel mission, one of California's oldest historic landmarks, near Los Angeles. This mission was founded Sept. 8, 1771. It was a sort of half way house on the "King's Highway," which the traveler passed en route between the bays of San Francisco and San Diego. These urchins are ever on the lookout for the tourist and fight eagerly for the pennies thrown to them. They always gladly pose for their

pictures. And then posing means additional wealth to spend at the little shops in the neighborhood.

One dollar award, Jeanette Roberts, Champaign, Ill. Honorable mention: Margaret Thomas, Kenton, O.; Maud Squires, Morgan City, La.; Jessie Van Noote, Cleveland; Robert Price, Springfield, Mo.

In the Monitor's camera contest \$1 will be paid for the best photograph received each week. The subjects may be historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, river views, old bridges, school gardens, or playgrounds, or children at play. With the photograph should be sent a title and the location of the view.

If a suitable descriptive story of not over 200 words comes with the picture and is used it will be paid for. Write name and address plainly and enclose stamps if return of the picture is desired. Send to "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

GOOD-NIGHT

A fair little girl
Sat under a tree
Sewing as long as
Her eyes could see.
She smoothed her work
And folded it right,
And said, "Dear work,
Good-night, good-night."

Such a number of rooks
Went over her head,
Crying "Caw, caw,"
On their way to bed.
She said as she watched
Their curious flight,
"Little black things,
Good-night, good-night."

The horses neighed
And the oxen lowed,
And the sheep's bleat, bleat,
Came over the road.
All seeming to say,
With a quiet delight,
"Good little girl,
Good-night, good-night."

She did not say
To the sun good-night,
Tho' she saw him there
Like a ball of light;
For she knew he had
God's time to keep
All over the world
And never could sleep.

The tall pink foxglove
Bowed his head,
The violets curtsied
And went to bed,
And good little Lucy
Tied up her hair,
And said on her knees
Her favorite prayer.

And while on her pillow
She softly lay
She heard nothing more
Till again it was day;
And all things said
To the beautiful sun,
"Good-morning, good-morning,
Our work has begun."

—Richard Monckton Miln

GIRL'S RECORD

At the Wycombe high school for girls, one of the pupils, Olive Busby, achieved exceptional successes during the year, writes a London contributor to the Monitor. She had won a major scholarship of the Buckingham county council, of the value of £50, or possibly three years. She took first place in Great Britain in English language and literature; and she had been awarded a Drapers' scholarship by the Drapers' Company of the value of £60 a year, tenable for two years, at Bedford College, London.

GOVERNMENT HELPS CHILDREN

DEAR Uncle Sam," wrote a girl from New York State recently, addressing the United States government at Washington, "I have read in the Georgia paper my grandma sent me how you teach the girls down South to make some money on their tomatoes, and the boys how to raise corn. Don't you think you had ought to teach us here, too? I am a little Northern girl, but would like to make some money just the same."

This letter found its way to the bureau of farm management of the department of agriculture, with one from a boy in the far Northwest, who wanted to know why the government authorities did not organize a boys' corn club in his community. His cousin in Texas, this boy wrote, had sent him a letter telling about the corn club to which he and his schoolmates belonged, and about a trip which the young corn growers were going to make to Washington.

These letters were typical of hundreds which children in Northern and Northwestern states were writing to the department of agriculture. The news of the story of what Boys' Corn Clubs and Girls' Canning and Poultry Clubs—the latter established throughout the South by the government with funds donated by the General Education Board of New York City—were accomplishing for the young people of the cotton-raising states. Parents in the North wrote their representatives in Congress urging them to ask the department for the organization of corn and canning clubs in the North and Northwest.

Thus it has come about that the United States government is now taking the initial steps toward teaching the boys of the 36 non-cotton raising states how to grow corn, and the girls how to raise and can vegetables, and also how to raise poultry. The young peoples' club work, begun experimentally in the South nearly two years ago, became a national movement on July 1 of the present year, when it was extended to include the children of the Northern, New England, and Northwestern states. The general plan of organization is the same throughout the country, though modified to meet the needs of each particular region.

The government workers have secured the cooperation of the rural and village school teachers in these states as a first step toward reaching children and parents. The requisites for membership in the clubs are simple. No dues are required, no pledges are asked. The boys who join the corn clubs, and the girls who become members of canning and poultry clubs must be between the ages of 10 and 18. They must agree to culti-

vate their corn or tomato patches, or to experiment in poultry raising, according to the instructions which they shall receive from the department of agriculture, to make frequent reports on the progress of their work, and to cooperate with the department and its agents for the length of one year.

For the work of the boys' corn clubs one acre of ground is taken as the basis of operation, and for the girls' tomato patches a tenth of one acre is deemed sufficient.

In 1911 the boys' corn clubs in the South had more than 55,000 members, and many of the members broke all former records of adult farmers for a maximum yield of corn at a minimum cost of production. So successful was the experiment that the work at the beginning of the present year was extended to the 12 cotton-raising states and an increase of \$20,000 made in the fund donated by the General Education Board. One girl gardener in South Carolina cleared \$40 last year on her tenth of an acre of tomatoes. A Virginia girl of 14 years who found a ready market for her fresh and canned vegetables bought her winter clothes and school books and put \$25 in the savings bank.

SIPHON'S ACTION

When a pipe shaped like the inverted letter U, in which the arms are of equal length, is filled with water, and each end of the pipe is put into a separate vessel full of water, "the downward pull," or weight, of the liquid in each of the two arms will balance the other, and, if the water is at the same level in the two vessels, it will remain at that level in both vessels. But if the level of the water in one vessel is lower than in the other, since the two vessels are connected with a pipe full of water, the water will run down from the higher level to the lower. This constitutes what is called a siphon.—St. Nicholas.

EAGER LATINIST

Teacher (to class)—What is an octopus?
Small boy (who has just begun Latin, eagerly)—Please, sir, I know, sir; it's an eight-sided cat.—Life.

WATCH WILL TELL

If the sun is out the points of the compass may be told by a watch, says an exchange. Put the watch down with the hour hand pointing directly toward the sun. Half way between the hour hand and the figure 12 will be south.



THE JUNIOR PHILATELIST

Bi-weekly department covering stamp-collecting interests



SEVENTEEN MILLIONS A DAY

THE average consumption of stamps in the United States is about 17,000,000 per day, and within a year the number would girdle the globe over four times. Employees of the bureau of engraving and printing work eight hours each day and in that time turn out from 10,000,000 to 20,000,000 postage stamps. On certain occasions, when more stamps are demanded or a rush order is received, it has been found necessary to work day and night in the big print shop. Forty million stamps have been made in a single day of 24 hours.

The law requires that there be kept on hand in the storage vaults of the bureau of engraving and printing 100,000,000 1-cent stamps and twice that number of the 2-cent denomination. Great care is needed to see that this number is not depleted. There has never been an occasion when the stamps on hand gave out, and it will probably never occur on account of the vast number manufactured each day.

Each sheet of 400 stamps is counted dozens of times by the trusted employees. During the manufacture this counting goes on, and in case a sheet is missing when the hour to suspend work arrives, a call is issued that all workers remain in the building until the missing stamps are located. It has often occurred that two sheets have stuck together.

When the time comes to suspend work for the day all the plates used in the printing are carefully checked off and locked in great vaults, the latter being fitted with time locks. The doors of the vaults cannot be opened until time to go to work the next morning. Three men do all the work of locking up the valuable plates. In the morning the plates cannot be taken from the vaults until all three men are present. Each of the three workmen attends to one of the three locks, and no other employees are aware of the combinations.

PERFORATED INITIALS

The government permits the perforating of stamps with initials or other devices for the purpose of identification of property. The perforations must be within a half-inch square. In large business houses or corporations the use of a tremendous quantity of postage stamps is often fraught with petty thefts by employees. That such may be prevented or traced, and that such stamps cannot be offered for sale in quantity without turning the suspicious eye on such a transaction, the permission to perforate the stamps with an identification mark was given, says the Philadelphia Stamp News. To collectors they have no standing, except as will be mentioned a little further on, because such perforation takes away part of the design of the stamp. A stamp with "perforated initials," as they are called, should, of course, be preserved should it so happen

that the collector does not have a perfect specimen of such a stamp. As for being collected, a number of collectors make collections of the initial stamps to see how many varieties they can secure of the various denominations. Such a collection is called a "side-line" collection, as the initial stamps do not find much favor in the general collector's eyes, and are not catalogued.

STEEL PLATE MAKING

Making a steel plate for stamps is an interesting process. The die having been engraved and hardened is placed on the bed on a transfer press with a small cylinder of softened steel, called a transfer roll, resting on it under great pressure. The die is drawn back and forth under the roll until the softened steel of the latter is forced into every line of the former. The sunken lines of the die become raised lines on the roll. After this the roll is hardened. The plate then takes the place of the die on the press and, by the same methods, the lines of the roll are forced into it. This is repeated as many times as there are to be stamps in the sheet. The great pressure forces up the steel at top and bottom of each impression, making slight ridges across the plate which must be removed before it can be used. They are ground or chiseled away. If the impressions are close together, it almost invariably happens that some injury is done to them in removing the ridges, says the S. S. and C. C. Circular. This was the principal cause of the varieties of the one-cent 1851-57.

CIVIL WAR ENVELOPES

Every one today knows what a picture postcard is. Do you know that the original of them was issued about fifty years ago, but that in those days the "picture" was on the front side of envelopes instead of on cards? This was nearly 10 years before postal cards were issued. The majority of them were wood cuts and the coloring crude. They did not have photography to give the endless variety we have today, but there were quite a good many even then, writes a contributor to the Collectors Journal.

From the best information I can pick up there must have been over 3000 varieties. My own collection has some 2000 and from many "sets" not being complete and others I have heard of I think there must have been at least 50 per cent more than I own.

The largest collection I have ever heard of is that of Robert P. King of Erie, Pa., who has 2500. Then R. F. Chambers, Providence, R. I., has 1800, and J. P. Kelley, Concord, N. H., has 1500. Half a dozen others of from 200 to 1000 are all the rest with whom I have exchanged, or that I know of as having any.

I have my collection in eight volumes made to hold about 350 envelopes in each, put in with hinges three to a page.

Volume one starts out with Zouaves bearing a flag (in colors, red white and

blue) near a sign post marked "To Richmond"—"Washington via Baltimore"—"Remember Ellsworth," "Victory," etc. Then follow soldiers with flags, camp scenes, or guard, sailors nailing a flag to the mast head, etc. Women with liberty caps, flags guarded by eagles, cannon, etc., with various inscriptions. One "If I cannot fight, I can feed those who do," shows a girl mixing bread.

STAMPS OF TRAVANCORE

There are now some service stamps of Travancore, a new item, used copies of which may be expected to appear presently. Possibly the three cash stamp may not be so plentiful as some others; the three cash ordinary of recent date is apparently not so abundant as either the four or six cash.

Now that the four and six piastres Cyprus are announced bearing the head of King George, these denominations of the Edwardian issue may possibly be expected to advance. — Stamp Collectors Fort-nightly.

SURINAM PROVISIONALS

Surinam has issued a set of provisionals which were printed hastily and put into temporary use, pending the arrival of a new supply of stamps from the mother country. The provisionals, says McKeels, are type set, very crudely printed on white wove paper, and perforated 11½. The design shows a border of rule work with "Suriname" above and "Cent" below, the figure of value being printed in a tablet imposed on the border and extending beyond it on each side. The stamp is an upright rectangle, 21½x 20½mm.

NEW VENEZUELA STAMPS

Maury's Collectionneur notes the issue of a new set of official stamps for Venezuela. The design is similar to that of 1904, though with many differences. The letters in the inscriptions are thicker, the figures of value appear in all four corners, the horse in the arms has the head further turned to the right and the horns of plenty, which form the top of the arms, are better drawn. The three lower values are in the same colors as the 1904 set, but the others have the frames in new colors. The centers are all in black.

PUBLIC CANNOT BUY THEM

The Guatemalan authorities are to return to the use of special stamps for official correspondence. It is not proposed, however, to issue a special series of stamps as in 1902, but the current stamps will be surcharged with the word "Official." The official stamps will not be sold to the public, according to the official decree.

COMMEMORATIVE ISSUE

It is proposed to issue a set of commemorative stamps next year in Germany on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the reign of the Emperor William II.

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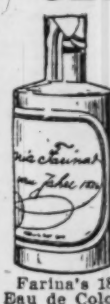
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BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

MEDFORD

The order for an appropriation of \$30,000 in addition to the former appropriation of \$200,000 for an addition doubling the capacity of the high school building, recommended by Mayor Charles S. Taylor, has been referred to the finance committee of the board and will be reported at either the first meeting of the board in September or at a special meeting which the mayor is considering calling to act upon the matter.

Registration for the primaries in this city will commence the day after Labor day instead of next week as planned. Absence of local contests has caused this action to be taken.

Allston P. Joyce, city clerk, has completed a 300-mile cruise in his 25-foot motor boat along the Maine coast and back to Medford. Mr. Joyce made the entire trip in his motor boat, starting from his boat house on the banks of the Mystic river in this city.

MALDEN

Mayor George L. Farrell appeared before a meeting of the street and water commission last evening and urged the department to make improvements to the principal streets of Malden where such work was necessary. He also urged the placing of a large number of rubbish receptacles about the city.

Much of the cement lined iron pipe in use by the city water department is to be replaced this month as there have been several breaks in the pipe during the past few weeks.

Forrest R. Benjamin of the ward four Republican city committee has resigned and Walter H. Lord has been elected a member. The committee has voted to support President Taft and delegates named to the state convention are former Mayor G. Louis Richards, Austin H. Roby and Milton French.

MELROSE

William D. Reidy, former exalted ruler of Melrose lodge of Elks, has returned from the national convention at Portland, Ore., where he went as a delegate.

Grant Drake of Franklin street, who has been in charge of the musical department of the University of Virginia summer school, has returned home.

Mary J. Spaulding tent, Daughters of Veterans, will meet Thursday evening and will start preparations for removal of their quarters into the new Memorial building. Mrs. Martha Ellis Adams of the tent has been elected chairman of the greetings committee for the national encampment of the order in Los Angeles next month.

MIDDLEBORO

The next band concert will be held Aug. 18 in the town house lot. The following week the Bridgewater band will play here.

All arrangements have been completed for the carnival to be held at Lakeside park on Sept. 4, 5, 6 and 7 by Middleboro lodge of Elks. Bourne Wood has been elected chairman of the committee of arrangements.

The Needlecraft Club met last evening with Miss Margaret Mullens. The next meeting will be held with Miss Sara Thurston.

WHITMAN

William G. Pike has purchased a residence in Pembroke and is to move to that town.

Whitman grange is attending the field day which is being held by the state grange in Pembroke today.

The Democratic town committee is to open headquarters in town the first of next week. An aggressive campaign is planned.

EVERETT

Mayor James Chambers has ordered an automobile for the use of the chief of the police department which will be installed within a few days.

The park department has placed a drinking fountain in the ward 5 playground and has also erected benches along the Revere beach parkway.

WESTWOOD

Cutham lodge 87, A. O. U. W., will observe its twenty-fifth anniversary Aug. 18. There will be a banquet, entertainment and address by grand officers of the order.

NORWOOD

The new badges for the fire department have been received. They are numbered from 1 to 50 and each bears the town seal.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WATCHES

GET THIS WATCH FOR YOUR VACATION OUTING

Genuine Leonard Watch, 14 size, stem wind, stem set, American made, with highly polished movement, steel cut plating, straight line escapement, all parts of watch interchangeable. Handsome dial with sunken second dial and beautifully enameled rim. Case made of New Composition Gilt Metal, the latest discovery, which looks just like gold. Case is NOT gold plated, but is made SOLID OF SAME METAL THROUGHOUT. This watch is a splendid time keeper, and both works and case are guaranteed in every way for one year. This is an entirely new watch, just put on the market and is smaller and better than any \$1.00 watch ever offered before.

Sent by Mail, Postpaid, for Only \$1.00. LEONARD WATCH CO., Dept. Z, 1 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

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LADIES

A customer writes, "You could not have fitted me better. For the first time in years my feet are comfortable. The soft glove-like feel of the shoes." **\$3.00** Postpaid in U. S. A.

Pillow Shoes

Is Simply Charming.

Soft, easy, durable, neat, stylish, genuine hand-turned shoes of VICI KID. No lacing to wrinkle and tear; no breaking in necessary. Absolutely comfortable and GUARANTEED or money refunded. Price includes O'SULLIVAN RUBBER HEELS, the shock absorber of new life rubber. Write for free catalog and self-measure blank. All styles. Customers everywhere.

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JEWELER

Cross AND Crown Jewelry
14K \$9.50
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Unlined Kid Boot for Women
Sizes 2½ to 5. Width D, E, EE
A Very Easy Shoe.
Comfortable from the start.
No breaking in required.
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Send for Free Catalogue
Chas. A. Roberts
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QUIMBY'S CANDY SHOP
1000 lbs. Delicious Second, 2 lbs. for 25c
Assortment of 90c Summer Candies, 15c
Fancy Hard Candies, regular 60c quality, 10c
Our SUNDAY CANDY, Assorted Chocolates, something new, 10c
5-lb. boxes Assorted Chocolates, original package, 60c, 90c, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00 and \$3.00 for vacation.
Granulated Sugar, 10c per purchaser, 10c
51 PORTLAND STREET

Order Work Stamping
Wadia A. Halaby
Importer and Designer of
Hand Embroidery
and Laces
72 East Avenue, Rochester, New York
Mail orders promptly filled.

tion, his pulpit will be supplied by the Revs. D. H. Woodward of Abington, P. L. Pierce of Acton and William F. Meyer of Bennington, Vt.

The members of Blue Hill temple, P. S., will have an outing at Nantasket beach Wednesday.

EAST DEDHAM
The Mill Village Old Home Association is arranging to hold its annual outing soon. Two plans are advanced and are being considered—one a picnic at Glen Echo park, Stoughton, and the other a fishing trip beyond Boston light.

Ferdinand Lutzen, a leading banker of Tampa, Fla., is passing the summer here.

STONEHAM
Calumet Club plays the Chelsea Clock Company team on the playground this afternoon.

The Board of Trade has asked the state officials to compel the Bay State Railway Company to double track its system on Main street from South to Marble street.

HOLBROOK
The Sunday school class of Mrs. Caroline Mills at the Winthrop Congregational church held an outing at Revere beach Friday.

The registrars of voters hold a meeting this evening to certify nomination papers.

RANDOLPH

In the absence of the Rev. Herbert L. Howard of the Baptist church on a vacation.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

SPURR "PAPERED VENEERS"

(REAL WOOD—NOT A PRINTED IMITATION)

The constantly growing demand and increasing business in these veneers prove their value as a decoration. Beautiful beyond words. Durable; with 40 years' experience as the basis of our claim that a room done in these handsome woods will amply repay for the little expense connected with its application.

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Our POST CARD ALBUM is a gem. For 100 cards, which form the leaves, showing both sides. Light, compact, neat and durable. 50 cts. postpaid. Sell them to friends and make money. Write for terms. Interlock Exchange Bldg., 590, Boston, Mass.

CASH ON THE SPOT and highest prices paid for Standard Lecture, Century Dictionaries, New International Encyclopedias, complete libraries in any number of volumes purchased from any part of the world; correspondence invited. WILLIAMS' BOOK STORE, 349 Washington St., Boston.

WM. S. LOCKE

17 Merchants Row - - - Boston

TO SPEND FOR BOOKS, CORNHILL BOOK SHOP, 58 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Human Hair Goods
Switches, strictly first quality, from \$8 to \$40. Switches, second quality, from \$5 to \$10. Puffs from 25c to \$2. Each transformation from \$2 to \$20 each. Hair transformations from \$2 to \$20 each. Ladies' half and full wigs, gentlemen's wigs and toupees at reasonable prices. Mail orders solicited. H. C. BERNER, 140 Tremont St., Boston. Room 301, New Lawrence Bldg. Phone Oxford 1277-J.

The "CURLA"
Soft rubber hair curler. Ties, curls, crimps, waves and pins. No wire, bone or metal. Being soft rubber only, it is great for children's hair. At all stores or 25c a set by mail. Three colors. Write for home agency plan.
SHIRLEY H. COMPANY
Sole Mfrs., 7 W. 22nd St., New York City.

UPON REQUEST
We will mail you one of our beautiful illustrated 1912 catalogues. Utilize your saving of combings or extra hair by having it made over into the very latest styles of head dress. It is such an inexpensive way of keeping your hair-dress up to date.

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30 Taylor Arcade, Cleveland, O.

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81 Mt. Vernon St., Boston.
Tel. Haymarket 3730.

Ladies who are too busy to do their own shopping may be relieved to know the services of an expert shopper are at their disposal. Send for booklet.

MAXWELL'S HAT \$5 SHOP
LADIES' HATTER
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UP ONE FLIGHT.

Universal Thread Cutter, Waxer and Holder Combined.
No more biting of thread, nor hunting for wax.
10 Cents, by Mail.
Universal Thread Cutter Co., 110 Broad Street, Boston, Mass.

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Soda, college ices and ice cream soda. Ice cream sold by the pint, quart or gallon.

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Of all kinds; all missing parts supplied, eyes replaced; dolls' dressmaking. DOLL SHOP, 20 Temple Pl., Boston. Tel. OX 805-W.

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THE BEST FLAVORING EXTRACTS BY EVERY TEST

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Quickest, most thorough mixer ever invented. Beats whites of eggs in half a minute; whips cream in one to two minutes. The whirling dasher does it. Easily cleaned. Most dealers sell it.

SPECIAL OFFER: Send 50 cents and dealer's name for 1 mixer postpaid by return mail. You won't be happy till you get it.

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BURRILL'S Tooth Powder is so delightfully fragrant and such a perfect cleanser that you will naturally recommend it to your friends. The large sale of BURRILL'S has been brought about in this manner. SOLD EVERYWHERE FOR 25c.

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FOR SALE—Owner going abroad, will sacrifice his estate situated in the court end of Brookline, overlooking the Country Club and the many fine estates for which this part of the town is noted. House part field stone and part shingle; 13 spacious rooms, reception hall, billiard room, conservatory and two bath-rooms; hardwood floors, combination heat, 6 fireplaces, ample verandas, etc. The stable is commodious and the grounds are ample, with many trees and shrubs. RUSSELL.

RENT REDUCED

TO LET—Brick house of 10 rooms and two bathrooms, well situated in Brookline, in a neighborhood of private residences, mostly occupied by owners; hardwood floors, electric lights, several fireplaces, continuous hot-water heater, kitchen on street front and many other desirable features; no better house in Brookline at the rental asked. RUSSELL.

Furnished Apartment

TO LET—Desirable suite of 7 rooms and two baths, with every modern convenience, including heat, continuous hot water and janitor service, very tastefully furnished, mostly in mahogany; unusual chance to hire a well-furnished apartment at a moderate rental for long or short term. RUSSELL.

CHESTNUT HILL

FOR SALE—Single house containing 10 rooms and two bathrooms, hardwood and white enamel finish, hot-water heat, three fireplaces, hardwood floors, etc.; nearly 12,000 sq. ft. of land with ample room for garage convenient to Chestnut Hill station and electric cars. Will be sold at a very great reduction if taken immediately. RUSSELL.

Houses for Sale

\$4,750. Leamington Rd., 7 rooms.
\$6,000. Brooks St., 9 rooms.
\$8,000. Harvard Ave., 10 rms., 2 baths.
\$8,500. Longwood, 10 rms., 2 baths.
\$10,000. Chestnut Hill, 10 rms., 2 baths.
\$10,500. Fisher Hill, new house.
\$12,000. Longwood, 10 rms., 2 baths.
\$13,000. Naples Rd., 10 rms., 2 baths.
\$15,000. Beacon St., 12 rms., 2 baths.
\$16,000. Prince Id., 13 rms.
\$20,000. Hammond St., 13 rooms.
House, stable and grounds.

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REAL ESTATE

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FOR SALE—Mansion house of marble and limestone; 13 rooms, 2 bathrooms, extra lavatories, dressing rooms, etc.; halls and dining room finished in mahogany, all hardwood floors, finest plumbing, fireplace in nearly every room; built regardless of cost and no description can do it justice. Stable for 4 horses, coachman's quarters, ample carriage room, beautiful grounds with frontage of 250 ft. Seen only by appointment. RUSSELL.

For Sale or to Let

Four-story brick house on Beacon, near Hawes street, Brookline; 12 rooms, two bathrooms, just renovated throughout and ready for immediate occupancy; new hardwood floors, new plumbing, thoroughly lighted by electricity, passenger elevator, fireplace in nearly every room; will be rented on a lease or sold on easy terms. RUSSELL.

BEACON STREET

FOR SALE—Three-story brick house containing 10 rooms and two bathrooms, finished in hardwood and white enamel—hardwood floors, electric lights, several fireplaces; kitchen on dining-room floor. An unusually attractive house will be sold at a reduced price to settle an estate. RUSSELL.

Unexpectedly to Let

DESIRABLE ESTATE in Brookline, near Coolidge Corner; house contains 10 rooms and two baths, finished in white, hardwood floors, open plumbing, fireplace in library, hot air and hot water heat, veranda; nearly 13,000 sq. ft. of land. Moderate rental to the right tenant. RUSSELL.

Houses to Let

\$450. Longwood, 10 rooms.
\$450. Brookline Hills, 9 rooms.
\$500. Brook St., 9 rooms.
\$500. Commonwealth Ave., 9 rooms.
\$550. Harvard Ave., 10 rms., 2 baths.
\$720. Aspinwall Hill, 14 rooms.
\$800. Aberdeen, 8 rooms.
\$900. Garrison Rd., 12 rms., 2 baths.
\$1000. Regent Circle, 12 rms., 2 baths.
\$1200. Beacon St., 12 rms., 2 baths.
\$1200. Chestnut Hill, new stucco house.
\$1500. Beacon St., 11 rms., 2 baths.

REAL ESTATE

Chestnut Hill

FOR SALE

11-room house, 3 baths; 22,000 feet of land; a very attractive place in excellent condition. Low price to close a trust estate.
House 11 rooms, 2 baths, convenient location; a great bargain.
Gentleman's estate. Large house and stable with several acres of land; high location.
Also a few very desirable sites for building.

COFFIN & TABER
24 Milk St., Boston

WHY PAY RENT

When you can buy for little or nothing down, a brand new house, just off Commonwealth Avenue, in Aberdeen (near the Chestnut Hill Reservoir) containing 7 rooms, reception hall and bath, hardwood floors, steam heat, electric lights and every modern convenience; will be finished to suit purchaser as to wall papers, lighting fixtures, etc.; a proper place to bring up the children and as easily cared for as an apartment; special inducements will be offered during the next few days.

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MANSION, 10 ROOMS, STEAM HEAT, RAIL, open plumbing, hardwood floors; barn, tie-up 40 cows, stalls 6 horses, henhouse; carriage shed, everything in best repair; 50 acres land, all in mowing and tillage, cuts 60 tons hay; this is one of best hay, milk or market garden farms in Middlesex county; 14 miles from Boston; 5 minutes from steam and electric, EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO., 233 Washington St.

ALLSTON

FOR SALE—A modern 5-room corner house, having open plumbing and hardwood floors; to any one wanting a home, price and terms will be made satisfactory. Apply
ROBERT M. MOLINEUX
60 STATE ST., BOSTON

rooms of the public library or the state library is necessary.
Another department needs information regarding private schools in Massachusetts additional to that which is found in school and college directories. This involves consulting the school returns in the office of the commissioner of education. Still another department is bringing out some publications and has to know the exact steps necessary to secure copyright, and the interpretation of a certain passage in the law. Full details and explanation are secured through correspondence with the commissioner of copyrights at Washington.

Some of the requests necessitate considerable secretarial work, as when a director asks for a list of deans in women's colleges and educational institutions in the country, and for a catalogue of the fellowships open to women in colleges and universities in the United States.

The educational department is not the only department that consults the library for information that the librarian must get from the outside. Often the lunch rooms want material on catering and dining room management; the food shop is interested in questions of cooperative buying and pure food regulations. The trade shops want material on fabrics and design.

Frequently the calls are for reading lists on special subjects. A normal teacher in the salesmanship course asks for references on textiles. The appointment bureau, which issues a vocation series, wants selected references to accompany its bulletins. Many of the requests from outside are of similar nature. A teacher, club woman or journalist interested in the question of woman's work asks for a short selected bibliography on hours, wages or occupations for women.

Another form of request from high school and college students and from women's clubs is for assistance on debates, especially when the question refers to domestic economy and the economic relations of women. Requests for assistance, however, are by no means confined to these subjects. One request came from a lady who, though of long experience, evidently was about to make her maiden speech. "Dear ladies," she wrote, "I have the affirmative on the question, 'Resolved, that society is not any better now than it was 50 years ago.' Have you written any book on the subject or can you send me any material that will help me?" Then she added in a postscript, "My friend has the negative and would like some points, too."

Many of the outside calls are referred to the library from some department. In this way requests have been received from the most distant parts of the country, and even from England, Switzerland and France.
It is believed that the most important service of the library will always be its work for the union departments. It is desired, however, that the direct service of the library to the public shall be as large as possible. Anyone may come in and consult the periodicals and books at any time or ask questions of the librarian. The library is open daily from 9 to 5, except on Saturdays in the summer, when it closes at

REAL ESTATE

LANDSEER UPLANDS

WEST ROXBURY
DAINTY artistic homes, built with great care, situated in a charming location midst good neighbors and near transportation; these single houses have all the latest comforts and conveniences to delight the heart of the modern housewife, such as hot water heat, gas and electric lights and sleeping porch; the stoves have glass over doors and that the food can be seen baking or roasting; wainscoting beamed ceilings, cheval mirror in door, extra bath and lavatories; prices \$4000 to \$6500. ROBERT T. FOWLER, 702 Centre St., Jamaica Plain, or 2030 Centre St., West Roxbury.
ASK MR. FOWLER

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can be done in a competent and thorough manner by people who know their business and are responsible for what they do.
If you want good work at reasonable prices call us on the telephone, or write us, and we will send our foreman to inspect and estimate on what you need. Tel. May 2152.

E. B. BADGER & SONS CO.
63 to 75 Pitts St., Boston, Mass.

FARM

Country estates, houses, bungalows and building sites. Houses to rent.

FREDERICK A. KING

Room 3, Tel. 655, Amaden Building, SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, MASS.

Brookline Bargain

FOR SALE—Very near Coolidge Corner, an extremely attractive house of 12 rooms and 2 baths, hardwood floors, gas and electric light; first-class neighborhood; bargain for immediate sale. Apply to
ROBERT M. MOLINEUX
60 STATE ST., BOSTON

WELLESLEY HILLS

FOR SALE OR TO LET—Modern 8-room new house, all improvements, near Dana Hall; easy terms. Apply 6 Middlesex St., Tel. 415-W. Wellesley.

WINTHROP HOUSES for sale and to rent by E. LOYD & TUCKER, 34 School St., Boston.

1 o'clock. The librarian in charge is Miss Ethel M. Johnson, a graduate of the Simmons college library course. Miss Johnson was put in charge of the library when it was started and has taken a personal interest in building it up so that it might be of the most practical assistance both to the union and to the public.

Although the library cannot compete with larger institutions, where books are numbered by tens of thousands, it has certain compensating advantages: the open shelves, accessibility of the material, and minuteness of indexing. The subject on which the library aims to specialize—the economic relations of women—is becoming increasingly important as the field of women's activities broadens. The union has the beginning of a rather unique collection on this subject, the need for which is evidenced by the demands already made.

Students, social workers, club women, business women and newspaper writers have begun to use the library to an encouraging degree. The union especially desires to extend this use and make its resources of ever increasing helpfulness, both in the direct relation of the library to the public, and indirectly, through its work for those departments that are primarily engaged in educational, social service.

MALDEN TO BEGIN MERCHANTS WEEK PLANS TUESDAY

A mass meeting of Malden citizens has been called for Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in Louise Hall, Pratt building, to formulate plans for Merchants' week, which is to be held Sept. 23 to Sept. 28. At this meeting leading manufacturers and business men of the city have been invited to submit plans and recommendations for the observance of the week while prominent citizens will also take similar action.

Another feature which is to be arranged at the meeting is the big exhibition of merchandise manufactured in Malden, which is to be held in the army of L. company of the fifth regiment on Mountain Avenue and will be in charge of F. M. Prescott.

The executive committee in charge of the week met yesterday and organized with the selection of E. A. Stevens, Edwin Troland, Walter S. Hopkins and P. J. McShane in charge of the week. President Charles Schumaker of the Board of Trade will be chairman and Walter Leroy Smith, secretary, will be secretary of the executive committee. A large number of sub-committees are to be named to have charge of various features of the week. Members of the city government will be added to the executive committee and the observance will be officially designated as Carnival week.

TCHORLU FIRE BURNS OUT

(By the United Press)

CONSTANTINOPLE—The fire started at Tchoru on the Adrianople line by the overturning of a lamp burned itself out today after half the town was destroyed, leaving 5000 persons homeless.

REAL ESTATE

NORTH SHORE

Farms bordering on shore from 16 to 160 acres; reasonable prices.

North Shore Realty Association

ROOM 305,
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WELLESLEY HILLS

FOR SALE—8-room modern home, all floors hardwood, open plumbing throughout, laundry in basement, covered piazza, 30 ft. long, screened in; 12,000 ft. land, shade and fruit trees; splendid locality; price under \$3500; for quick sale; immediate or fall occupancy. Phone WILLIAM McCracken, Wellesley, 274-M.

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REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
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TEMPLE ST., READING. Tel. 223-5

REAL ESTATE—NEW JERSEY

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE
ENGLEWOOD, NEW JERSEY
Fourteen-room modern house and garage. For particulars, address Z 11, 6030 Metropolitan Bldg., New York.

FOR SALE, Lakewood, N. J.

17-room cottage, furnished, excellent location, near lake; 2 baths, electricity, gas, steam heat, 2 fireplaces, electric bells; corner lot, 100x150, price \$15,000. Address Y 15, Monitor Office.

NEW ENGLAND FARMS

RICHLAND FARM

NORTHFIELD—Now filled to overflowing and lake camps afford market for everything at fancy prices; 1000 cord wood fit to cut brings \$5 at village; 50,000 timber growth will soon bring price of farm; 100 acres tillage free from rocks, cuts 25 tons hay for 8 cows and team, apples, pears, plums, etc., could sell \$200 worth wild berries; spring water in house; Colonial house, 2 stories, 9 rooms, 3 open fireplaces; connected by long shed with new horse stable 24x38, all painted and blinded; stock barn 26x48, 10 tie-ups, boiler, bench, etc.; 2 henhouses, wagon house, store house, paddock, etc., good repair; shade trees; price \$2500, \$500 cash. E. B. BADGER & SONS CO., 63 to 75 Pitts St., Boston, D. J. KING, Northfield, N. H., adjoining Northfield, Mass.

LELAND FARM AGENCY

Weekly circular
Leland Farm Agency, 234 Washington St., Boston. (Cut out and compare.) Come 1 o'clock, North Station, N. B. J. KING, Northfield, N. H., adjoining Northfield, Mass.

1000 CHILDREN WILL TAKE PART IN SALEM PLAYSTEAD CARNIVAL

SALEM, Mass.—The annual carnival of the children of the public playgrounds will be held on Salem common on the afternoon of Aug. 27. A thousand children are expected to participate. A program of folk dances, games and sports is being arranged by Christian Lantz of the park commission, general manager of the grounds and the instructors.

The city maintains six public playgrounds. They are Forest River park in South Salem, Mack park in North Salem, Gallows Hill park in ward 4, Broad street playgrounds in ward 3, Rowell's field in ward 1 and on the old circus lot on Bridge street. Each ground has a male instructor and a female assistant, while Mrs. Mae Dean is the general supervising instructor of the entire work.

The city appropriates \$2500 annually for the maintenance of this playground fund. This amount, however, is by no means adequate but is augmented through the efforts of Mr. Lantz, who is also secretary of the Salem Y. M. C. A. and who, through personal solicitation with philanthropic persons, each year has raised several hundred dollars. He also has interested the children in raising money for their own playgrounds through holding neighborhood sales and similar devices.

MARTIAL LAW IS AFFECTING PRESS

NEW YORK—The newspapers controlled by the committee of union and progress resent the restrictions of martial law, which was proclaimed on Aug. 7 for a period of 40 days. The committee of union and progress has established new headquarters at Salonic, where several of the leaders have arrived, says a Constantinople message to the New York Herald.

The Porte has appointed a commission to inquire into the Kotschana massacre, and has apologized to Bulgaria.

DINNER IN NEW FILENE STORE

Invitations have been sent out to members of the Boston real estate exchange to attend an informal luncheon on Aug. 14, to be held in the dining hall of the new Filene building. This gives members of the exchange the privilege of inspecting a modern department store.

REAL ESTATE

HENRY W. SAVAGE

BROOKLINE Tel. 1420 Oxford
Coolidge's Corner 1508 Brookline
670 Brighton Corner with Harvard Ave.
BOSTON 129 TREMONT ST. AND 47 WINTER ST.
OFFICE OPPOSITE PARK ST. SUBWAY STATION

BROOKLINE REAL ESTATE

FOR RENT

SUITES

Pr Dr. Ter. 6 rms. 1 bath \$38-40
Linden St. 6-7 rms. 1 bath 38-40
Harvard St. 3-7 rms. 1 bath 35-40
Beacon St. 4-7 rms. 1 bath 35-40
Clifford Rd. 4-7 rms. 1 bath 40-45

SUITES

Winthrop Rd. 4-8 rms. 1-2 baths \$40-50
Winthrop St. 4-7 rms. 1 bath 35-40
St. Paul & B'n'n Sts. 6-9 rms. 1-2 baths 35-40
Pleas & Dwight Sts. 3-8 rms. 1-2 baths 45-55
Beacon St. 8-10 rms. 1-2 baths 45-55

NOTICE

AT MY COOLIDGE'S CORNER OFFICE I have absolutely correct floor plans of all the best apartment houses now being completed. All these buildings will be finished ready for occupancy by Sept. and Oct. 1. Many of them are already leased. Any one wishing a suite this Fall, I strongly advise to call at my office at once and make a selection. These suites have from 5 rooms and bath to 10 rooms and 3 baths. SAVAGE.

Single Houses

Stedman St. 11 rms. 1 bath \$50
Linden St. 11 rms. 1 bath 50
Beals St. 12 rms. 2 baths 65
Winchester 10 rms. 1 bath 65
University Rd. 12 rms. 2 baths 50
Beacon St. 10 rms. 2 baths 85
Chestnut Hill 11 rms. 2 baths 100
Hoyden Rd. 11 rms. 2 baths 100
Beacon St. 12 rms. 2 baths 125
Salsbury Rd. 17 rms. 3 baths 135

Two-Family Houses

Summit Ave. 8 rms. 1 bath \$15
Westbourne Ter. 7 rms. 1 bath 45
Stedman St. 9 rms. 1 bath 50
St. Paul St. 8 rms. 1 bath 55
Columbia St. 8 rms. 1 bath 55-60
Centre St. 7 rms. 1 bath 65
Williston Rd. (heated) 8 rms. 2 baths 100

NOTICE

I HAVE the most complete lists of Brookline properties both FOR SALE and TO LET of any broker. If you want to BUY or RENT a Brookline property of any kind see me and save time, trouble and money. My large force of courteous salesmen is always at your service and ready to show you houses, suites and investment properties. SAVAGE.

If you want to be satisfied hire SAVAGE. Brookline's tax rate only \$12 per thousand. Carriages at both my Brookline and Allston offices.

BROOKLINE—HENRY W. SAVAGE—ALLSTON

FARM LANDS—WASHINGTON

FARM LANDS—WASHINGTON

TWENTY-ACRE FRUIT AND CHICKEN RANCH

Located on Puget Sound, 2 1/2 miles from Springfield and 1 1/2 miles from Elgin, situated on Henderson Bay and about 12 miles from Tacoma, Wash. 1 land slopes slightly; 12 acres cultivated, six acres in hay, now stored in barn; 80 bearing fruit trees, consisting of apples, plums, cherries and pears, also a variety of berries; two acres small fruit and eight or ten acres for wood; five-room frame house, two barns and chicken yard; good well with windmill, also cistern; all fenced; soil is light loam, with short day; good for fruit; horse, auto, wagon, new and used tools; house agricultural implements and tools; mortgage \$1200 at 8% three years, \$200 of which must be paid within 90 days; will sell my equity for \$2000 and arrange easy terms. G. H. Hubert, care of LYON & HEALY, Chicago, or GEO. M. HILGERT, 108 So. 9th St., Tacoma, Wash.

REAL ESTATE—CANADA

GET YOUR CANADIAN HOME FROM THE CANADIAN PACIFIC
Why farm on high priced worn out lands when the richest virgin soil is waiting for you in MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN and ALBERTA, the great Prairie Provinces of Western Canada. The first prize of \$1000 for the best wheat in the world was awarded to a Western Canadian farmer at the New York Land Show. Any one can own land in Western Canada. Go where you too can prosper, where you will find perfect comfort, where you can earn a farm and a home in a few years' time. At most, LAND TO GO TO AN ACRE—TEN YEARS IN WHICH TO PAY. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company offers you the finest irrigated and non-irrigated land along its lines at low figures, and on long terms of payment—lands adapted to grain growing to poultry raising, dairying, mixed farming, and to cattle, hog, sheep and horse raising. Ask for our free booklet on "How to Get a Canadian Home" and a postal card or a letter will bring you by return mail full information, handsome illustrated books and maps. No cost to you—no obligation—but a big opportunity. Write and investigate today.

REAL ESTATE

Improved and unimproved farms for sale at from \$10 to \$25 per acre. Easy terms. Free title, town property. Apply to NIELS M. LARSEN, Linton, Sask.

REAL ESTATE—NEW YORK

FOR SALE—1000—1320 Dean St., Brooklyn, N. Y., between New York and Brooklyn, near the new subway station, three-story and basement dwelling. Apply to FRANK R. TYLER, Real Estate, 1183 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

COOPERATION WITH "SEE AMERICA" AS NATIONAL WORK

CHICAGO—Representatives of government, states, cities, leading railroads, amusement associations, hotels and organizations interested in promoting the progress of the country will meet in Chicago next October to form the "See America" Association.

The new association is the outgrowth of the movement which had for its earlier campaign "See America First." Since it was decided that to see America did not mean to avoid Europe or other parts of the world, it was decided to change the appeal.

The idea is to exploit all that is most attractive in the western world, the natural wonders of Colorado, Yellowstone, Glacier, Grand Canyon, Canada, Yosemite Valley, Niagara Falls and the Mammoth Cave.

Cooperation between federal government, states and municipalities will be instrumental in making the natural wonders of the country more accessible through the building of more roads, the providing of trained guides, attractive hotels and such other arrangements as have been found serviceable.

When the railroads first began to exploit the Colorado Rockies the foundation was laid for the present "See America" movement. It took time and labor before people could be made to realize the wonders at their own doors.

REAL ESTATE—ILLINOIS

FOR SALE—New 7-room, new gas, electricity, 3 porches; deep, wooded lots; hot water heat. East side. Home and investment combined. GUYTON B. CHASE, 101 Ashland Ave., Wilmette, Ill.

REAL ESTATE—FLORIDA

FOR SALE—Florida farm, 28 acres, well improved; short distance north of Pensacola; highest ground in Florida. For full particulars write EARL D. BOWENSON, 135 S. Pensacola, Fla.

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Specialty Investment Properties
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Special Commissioner.
908 COLONIAL BLDG., BOSTON, MASS.
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1001 OLD SOUTH BUILDING, BOSTON
has money to loan on real estate at 5%
FINANCIAL
WE CAN FURNISH CAPITAL
FOR any legitimate business, proven, well located, that will stand thorough investigation; advice and consultation free; corporations organized under any state law. CORPORATION SECURITY CO., 135 Summer St., Boston. Brown bldg.

OREGON first mortgage loans net investment 7% and 8%. Perfect security.

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SUMMER COTTAGES

COTTAGE FOR SALE

Three minutes walk from Hotel Pemberton, ocean front, completely furnished, electric lights, 7 rooms and bath, on Channel street. Inquire at house, or Box 44, Hull, Mass.

ASSISTANCE TO WOMEN IN THE INDUSTRIES AIM OF ONE LIBRARY

Educational and Industrial Union, Has Special Collection and Is Reference Bureau

FAME REACHES FAR

AMONG the several special libraries established in Boston of recent years one of particular interest to women is the library of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union. This library, which will complete its second year of successful service this autumn, is intended primarily as an information bureau for the various union departments.

It aims through collecting material relating to the union's work to build up a special collection on the subject of women in industry. Its use is freely extended to all who are interested in this subject, whether members of the union or not. Pleasantly situated on the second floor at the front of the union building, overlooking the public gardens, it offers an attractive reading room and place for quiet study to students, business women and strangers in the city.

The library was opened for the purpose of serving as a clearing house for the departments and as an index to material in surrounding libraries on the subjects of the union's interest. Its material at present is represented by about 1800 books and pamphlets, together with 200 periodicals received currently. Though the collection is not large, it contains some material not brought together elsewhere, and has been used by a number of students and investigators outside the union.

Beside the reference works and general documents to be found in most public libraries there is also the nucleus of a collection on the economic relations of

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Your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising

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THE MOST UP-TO-DATE APARTMENTS IN MASSACHUSETTS
PRIVATE PIAZZA WITH EACH APARTMENT

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FINEST LOCATED APARTMENTS IN BOSTON

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— IN —
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Our lists include the most desirable suites and apartments to let in Brookline—housekeeping, non-housekeeping or light housekeeping. Automobile service at Coolidge Corner Office.

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THE
WHITTIER

at Central Square. Beautifully constructed view toward Brighton and Brookline. Plenty of fresh air and sunshine. Steam heat, continuous hot water, elevator and janitor service. Telephone in every suite. Apply on premises, 885 Mass. ave., THE ASSOCIATED TRUST, 141 Milk St., Boston. Tel. Fort Hill 1872.

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Attractive suites of five to seven rooms. Heat, continuous hot water, janitor service, etc. supplied.
\$575 TO \$725 PER YEAR.

Apply to

E. E. MARDEN,
60 GAINSBOROUGH STREET, or
EDWARD PEIRCE,
10 BROAD STREET, ROOM 2.

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SPANISH COURT APARTMENT

"THE LOUVRE"

Heavily and Bickelstaff Sts., Back Bay

One, two, three and four-room suites for refined tenants, with large spacious cafe in connection.

SMALL SUITES

ESPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE—Furnished and unfurnished 2 rooms and bath; janitor and elevator service; electric light, steam heat. Apply to janitor, 303 Mass. ave., or WILLIAMS & BARNES, 15 Tremont St., Boston.

BACK BAY SUITES

TO LET, at Queensbury hall, 11 Queensbury st., Back Bay, 1, 2 and 3 room suites, with bath and kitchenette; all modern improvements; situated in the best part of the Back Bay Fenway. Apply on premises.

FOR RENT—A bargain; exceptionally attractive suite, 3 rooms, outside, bath and kitchen; corner, one flight; newly appointed, complete for housekeeping; B. B. moderate rent. Address W 48, Monitor Office.

TO ADULTS—8 rms. and b. in 2 f. h. w. s. well screened; all conveniences, large piazza, shade trees, large b. lawn; pleasant st. etc. near Joy. sta. and L; 5c f. 228. A. H. C. 12 Thetford ave., Dorchester.

APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS TO LET

AUCTIONS

AUCTIONSALE
Antique and Modern Furniture, Etc.
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OPPOSITE DEPOT, QUINCY, MASS.
Monday and Tuesday, Aug. 12 and 13

Having disposed of lease I will sell at public auction the entire contents of storage warehouse for unpaid storage charges and for the interest of whom it may concern.
Modern Furniture at 10 A. M. Each Day
3 Upright pianos (one practically new), parlor grand piano (Yose & Sons), 1 square piano, 1 organ, 3 violins, large auto, 10 ft. row boat, lot of harness.
Parlor, Dining Room & Chamber Furniture.
Mahogany and oak dressers, chiffoniers, dining tables, chairs, etc. from India, Natl. springs, about 40 new mattresses, piazza chairs, settees, swings, lot of plated ware, crockery and tin ware, stoves, ranges, trunks, etc.

Antique Furniture at 2:30 each day

The famous mahogany sofa formerly owned by John Quincy Adams, President of the United States, with many other historical pieces dating back to 1820 and embracing the designs of Thomas Chippendale, William and Mary, Sheraton and Adams. Set of 6 Jacobean chairs, large gate-legged table, smaller gate-legged table, mahogany Chippendale sideboard (reticulated legs), Chippendale sideboard (reticulated legs), corner cabinet, Adams side table, pendule arm chairs (different patterns), William and Mary arm chair, set of 4 Hepplewhite chairs (6 side, 2 arm), pie crust table, oak chest, 2 Half Moon card tables, 10 side, 2 arm, 10 side, 2 arm, small Hepplewhite sideboard, knee-hole desk, very beautiful hand-embroidered fire screen, hall chair, very unusual child's arm chair, about 15 mahogany bureau, sofa, etc., miscellaneous lot of old china, 11, silver service, Oriental rug 13 ft. 6 ins. x 6 ft. 6 ins.

N. B. Expert shippers on premises.

PIERCE & HAILEY,
Auctioneer and Appraiser.

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WELLINGTON FILMS
A PERFECT FILM for Perfect Pictures. Recognized throughout the world as the most reliable and best quality roll film on the market. Possesses exceptional latent quality, freedom from fog and halation, very fine grain, excellent color reproduction, and color values. Prices of these films are no higher than other makes. Try a roll and note the better pictures that you obtain.

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26-30 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.

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Your correspondence is respectfully solicited.

ESTEY ORGAN COMPANY

Boston, 120 Boylston st.; New York, 7 West 29th st.; Philadelphia, 1118 Chestnut st.; London, 10, Abchurch Lane; Brattleboro, Vt., Oxford st.; factories, Brattleboro, Vt.

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Bakery, Lunch Room and Restaurant
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Special Dining Room on second floor for Ladies

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FOR SALE to settle estate; located in the heart of the Back Bay residential district; also 2500 feet wrought iron pipe (24 inch) all in good condition. Address ACETYLENE GENERATOR, Lock Box 175, Berryville, Va.

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SAFETY RAZOR BLADES

2c Each ANY BLADE 2c Each
Guaranteed to shave better than new money refunded; mail orders returned postpaid. HUB RAZOR BLADE SHARPENING CO., 40 Causeway st., Boston.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Acetylene generator (capacity 1000 cubic feet) with full equipment; suitable for town and country use; also 2500 feet wrought iron pipe (24 inch) all in good condition. Address ACETYLENE GENERATOR, Lock Box 175, Berryville, Va.

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CIVIL WORK handled, habits and associations of any person investigated; reasonable; absolute secrecy. TAYLOR & CO., 15 School st., Boston, 835-3. Phone Fort Hill 2536. Night, Brookline 2226-W.

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FOLDING, chainless, racing, juvenile BICYCLES, \$10 up; motorcycles \$50; building, repairing; price list catalogue. Tel. Box 4026-W. 817 Columbus ave., Boston, Mass.

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RENT from the manufacturer—MONTHLY. Oliver Typewriter, THREE MONTHS FOR FOUR DOLLARS. The Oliver Typewriter Co., 140 Congress st.

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DR. BRADFORD NELSON POWELL, Tel. Ox 1290-149 Tremont St., Boston.

DR. G. H. RICHARDSON, Suite 1705, 50 E. Madison St., Tel. Randolph 797.

DR. C. FRANKLIN HARTT, 1000 Masonic Temple, CHICAGO.

DR. A. B. H. NUMBERS, 306 Frost Bldg., A-2103 LOS ANGELES, CAL. B'dway 1506

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, The Mother Church, Plymouth, Norway and St. Paul st., Boston, Mass. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. Subject for the Mother Church and all its branch organizations: "Spirit" Sunday School at the Mother Church at 10:45 a. m. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

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280 HUNTINGTON AVE.
Excellent rooms, \$3 to \$7 per week, with service. All modern improvements. Near Boston Opera House, telephone, postoffice, cafe. Tel. B. B. 177. Cuisine the finest.

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ROXBURY—In private family, nice room with bath, to business person; references exchanged. 19 Wauwobuck st.

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ST. STEPHEN ST., 74—Excellent accommodations for tourists, private house near Fenway park; very clean, modern, at moderate rates; two minutes to car line.

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TOURISTS visiting Boston will find pleasant, homelike rooms with MRS. TAYLOR, 128 Huntington ave., Tel. B. B. 807-W.

WEST NEWTON ST., 126—Private family, 2 square rooms, connected or single, c. h. w.; also side room; rent low. Tel. B. B. 5137-M.

BOARD AND ROOMS

BROOKLINE, Cypress st., 78—Attractive and newly furnished rooms, with excellent food, central location, tourists accommodated; 5 minutes from steam and electric. Tel. Brookline 2282.

LYNN-BY-TH-SEA
First-class board and rooms; elegant bathing beach; terms moderate; open year round. 235 Ocean st., Tel. 1892-1.

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TO RENT—Pleasant furnished room; private family, 2 1/2 blocks from Argyle Station on N. W. "L" near Lake. Telephone Edgewater 2857.

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BOARD & ROOM WANTED—CHICAGO
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ROOMS—NEW YORK

EAST 36TH ST., 165—Comfortably furnished rooms to rent; central locality; transients accommodated. MRS. TURNER.

HOME WANTED
WANTED—Temporary or permanent home for a good little girl 5 years old. American. Address Y 10, Monitor Office.

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HOUSE of 12 rms. wanted to rent in Back Bay, furnished or unfurnished. Address 3 Strathmore rd., suite 1, Brookline.

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JOHN E. HIGDON, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, Patent and Trade-Mark Causes, Central National Bank Bldg., St. Louis.

EDWARD A. BUNNETT, Attorney-at-Law, State and Federal Court practice, Plymouth, Mass.

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ELIJAH C. WOOD, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, 20 SOUTH LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO

WILLIAM C. MAYNE, Attorney at Law, 1000 Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

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MR. D. A. CLIPPINGER
TEACHER, AUTHOR, EDITOR.
Mr. Clippinger teaches voice building, artistic singing, and prepares singers for all lines of professional work. He is the author of the following books: Systematic Voice Training, which is used as a text book in many schools. The Elements of Voice Culture, and Studio Notes Nos. 1, 2 and 3. He is editor of the Western Musical Herald. Address 410 Kimball Hall, Chicago, Ill.

Wilson-Greene School of Music
Exclusive Home Music School for young ladies. Voice, Piano, Languages, Physical Culture, Dramatic Art, Opera, Concert, Oratorio, Church. Ideal location. Special social advantages. Catalogue.

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Dramatic Tenor, Carnegie Hall, NEW YORK
Voice Culture—Stage Training
Address Grand-View-on-Hudson, N. Y.

TEACHING AND SINGING
ALICE K. HAWKINS
MEZZO-SOPRANO
Special attention given to tone production. 40 Mountfort st., Tel. B. B. 1568-R, Boston.

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TEACHER OF PIANO
213 Elysian Ave., PITTSBURGH, PA.

LUTHER O. EMERSON, 24, 600 Huntington Chambers, Boston.

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CONTRALTO SOLOIST
Teacher of Singing
NO. 509 PIERCE BUILDING, BOSTON

Alice Eldridge
PIANIST
For CONCERTS, MUSICAL RECITALS, Correspondence regarding Concert Work, RICHARD NEWMAN, Steinert Hall, Boston

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CONTRALTO
ORATORIO—RECITAL—CONCERT
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A large stock; the best editions; superior service. A specialty is made of the educational lines of music. Teachers, the musical profession in general, and the music buying public will please write for catalogues and terms.

New Songs by MIRA STRAUS JACOBS
Suitable for Church Solos or Concert Work. "Consider"—E Flat and F Major. "The Well of Life"—E Major. "The Voice of Love"—D Major and C Major. Ballads. "In Absence"—G Flat Major. "The Voyager"—A Flat Major. "To the Heart"—High and Low Voice.

WEEKES & CO., 11 Hanover St. (Regent St.), W. London, England. CLAYTON F. SUMMY & CO., 225 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. Ask your dealer.

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

"OLIVER TWIST"
As the final bill of the Lindsay Morrison summer season of stock at the Majestic theater, "Oliver Twist" will be presented with Miss Nance O'Neil as Nancy Sykes, a role she has often played. With Howell Hansel as Fagin, and the dozen other sharply drawn characters distributed among the members of Mr. Morrison's strong company an excellent performance of the dramatic version of Dickens' novel is in prospect.

KEITH'S VAUDEVILLE
Edgar Allen Wolf's comedy drama, "The Clown" will be presented by a large vaudeville company at B. F. Keith's theater next week. Mile. Albertina Rasch, dancer, will offer a feature act. Others are Bixley and Lerner, the Windor trio, Joe Lanigan, Swan and Barnard in a minstrel skit, Kennedy and Melrose in a clown act.

NEW SEASON OPENINGS
A week from Monday the Majestic will open with "The Million," a farce from the French; and the Shubert with "Over Night," and the Park with May Robson in "A Night Out" will open on the same evening. Aug. 26 the Tremont will open with "The Count of Luxembourg," a new opera by Lehár. Aug. 30 will come the opening of the St. James theater, Huntington and Massachusetts avenue, with a stock company headed by Katherine Grey in "The New York Idea." The Colonial will open Sept. 2 with "The Quaker Girl," an English musical comedy with Percival Knight in the leading role. William T. Hodge opens the Plymouth Labor day with "The Man From Home," and the same day the Boston will open with "The Greyhound," a nautical melodrama by Armstrong and Mizner.

PLANS FOR CLASSIC THEATER
When the fall season reached its height New York will have two playhouses cultivating the ideals which the New theater was designed to uphold—the Little theater and the new Princess theater in West Thirty-ninth street, opposite Maxine Elliott's theater.

The credit for the new home of intimate dramatic art is largely to be divided between Annie Russell and the Shuberts. The latter built the playhouse, with its 229 seats in the pit and its 12 boxes for a balcony. Miss Russell developed the idea of using the playhouse to produce nine weeks of old English comedy, with the emphasis on the comedy rather than on the production. The outlook is hopeful. The more little theaters there are the more will be required. Education will get in its work, and if

one is an optimist he may even look forward to the time when an American playwright will learn the lesson of the little theater and write a play worthy to be presented in the same bill with Shakespeare and Moliere and Ibsen.

The course will open on Nov. 11 with "She Stoops to Conquer," to be followed at reasonable intervals by "Much Ado About Nothing," "The Rivals" and a piece yet to be selected. Beatrice Herford will play Mrs. Hardcastle and Mrs. Malaprop and Oswald Yorke will bring his Shakespearean experience to the stage management of the productions.

There was something to be done, of course, before the subscriptions amounted to enough to establish the project on a firm footing. Miss Russell did much of it by expounding her ideas to women's clubs and before well known schools.

In one of her talks Miss Russell said: "Is the intelligent playgoer really attracted by scenic display? I think he is not, unless, of course, as a mere accompaniment to an interesting interpretation, through good acting, of the play itself. But, unfortunately, the manager emphasizes the scenic display rather than the acting, until it has become a question which the playgoer prefers—novelty and magnificence of costume and scenery or good acting. I think if we had more actor managers and fewer showman speculators we should get the emphasis on the good acting side of our theater, of which it is sorely in need. But I very naturally desire to know just how far the plan we have under consideration at present—to give a series of performances of old English comedies and a Shakespearean comedy—will be supported by the group of intelligent theatergoers for whom these performances would be given. I believe the group is large enough and eager enough for charming, dignified, refined, interesting and artistic dramatic performances, to give us the support and encouragement we absolutely must feel assured of before we launch out on a somewhat hazardous enterprise. Of course, there is no question as to the advisability of such a theater for children. I need not point out to you the dearth of educational, taste forming, imagination enlarging entertainment in our theaters for them, nor how delighted they are to see visualized on the stage the plays that they study at school."

FIRE IN CHICOPEE FOUNDRY
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Fire of unknown origin early today destroyed the large foundry building of the Belcher & Taylor Agricultural Tool Company in Chicopee Falls and caused a loss estimated at \$35,000. The loss is partly covered by insurance.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE
CHAMBERMAID wants position. K
IE WHEELS 2003

oman, position as, by a trustworth
assistant in office work; references giv
address MISS LILLIAN MAXWELL, 1
library st., Revere, Mass.

COMPANION — Middle-aged Americ
oman would like position as compan
or middle-aged or elderly lady. MI
LLA KINGMAN, 19 Ash st., Manch
H.

COMPANION—Lady wishes position

COMPANION—Educated, refined woman, wishes position as companion, chaperone, managing housekeeper; experienced traveler; congenial surroundings desired; more than large salary. MRS. E. RAY, 69 Willetts av., New London, Conn.

COMPANION—Position wanted by lady for education, travel and experience, or to take charge in home; city or country; references exchanged. E. S. UTLEY, 100 Church st., Ware, Mass.

COMPANION—English woman desires position as companion or ladies' maid; could travel ANNIE RUDD, 163 Cabot st., Beverly, Mass.

COOK, willing to work in school kitchen. Address—

COOK AND SECOND—(Scottish girl thoroughly competent; references. MARGARET, 36 Boylston st., room 2, Boston.)

COOK AND SECOND—(Two capable girls would like positions together or separately; references. MERCANTILE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 379 Massachusetts av., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 2904-W.)

COOK—Capable Swedish woman des
position at cooking; hotel, restaurant
or home; references. MERCANTILE E.
AGENCY, 579 Massachusetts av., Ca
bridge, Mass., Tel. 2944.W.

COOK and SECOND GIRL want w
work; good references. MISS McU
AN EMP. OFFICE, 120 Massachus
s., Boston.

COOK—Capable woman wants situat
house or country; *and references*

COOK—Neat, capable girl wants situation where one or two maids are employed; wages \$8; Brookline or Milton preferred. **KATHERINE T. MURPHY**, 10 Edwin st., Ashmont, Mass.

COOK or general housework maid desires employment. **ELLEN CULLINAN**, 101 West Brookline st., Boston; tel. Tre. 3-1111; write or telephone.

COOK—An experienced Protestant man of middle age wishes position; best of references. Call, or address MARGARET SALTER, 44 Montgomery St., Boston.

COOK AND BUTLER—Man and wife having good reference, desire position; objection to the country. MISS MERRILL, 60 Chandler st., Boston, Mass. Tel. 93.

COOK AND SECOND GIRL, together or separate, seashore or country; preference. **MISS MERRICK**, 90 Chatham St., Boston; tel. TR. 503.

COOK wants position at seashore or country; neat, capable Nova Scotia girl. **MISS KINGS**, 229 Washington St., Boston.

DAY WORK wanted by American woman. **ADA M. FISHER**, 43 Neponset St., Norchester, Mass.

DRESSMAKER. First-class, wants engagements: \$1.50 per day and cart.
MRS. W. H. MULLIKIN, 191 Sydney
 orchestra, Mass.

DRESSMAKER OR SEAMSTRESS w/ some daily engagements: \$1.35 day; week, board and room; first-class w/ style. **MRS. E. ROLLINS,** 7 Oakl. v. Roxbury, Mass.

DRESSMAKER wants work, cutting, fitting, in city stores. \$1.50, day, cart.

FORELADY wants position; 15 years experience on muslin underwear; fully understands every detail of manufacture and can do some designing. M188 AN. FEBSTER, 12 Rutland sq., Boston.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER wanted experienced colored girl. **MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY**, 579 Massachusetts a Cambridge, Mass.; tel. 2904-W.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER work 2 days a week; competent, reliable white woman; private families only. **Mrs. M. E. FLORA**, 1489 Washington Boston.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Colored woman desires employment by the day permanent position; references. HAN COOPER, 9 Woodbury st., Boston.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK — Want Swedish, living in Somerville, would do any work, laundry or cleaning. HANARD SO. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston room 23. Cambridge, Mass.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK assistant free position in family of 3 adults. M

L. MORSE, 963 Valley st., Manchester, N. H.
GENERAL HOUSEWORK position wanted by neat, capable and trustworthy English girl; excellent cook and laundress; no take charge if required; city, country or seashore; moderate pay. MISS KING, 10 Washington st., Boston.

ter only. A. W. BRINCKMAN,
Shawmut av., Boston.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK and all-ro-
ok wants situation: good referen-
LIBELIZETH CAMPBELL, 16 St. Chur-
Boston.

GENERAL WORK and cleaning want-
good references. MRS. MARY E. TH-
ER, 411 Shawmut av., Boston.

GENERAL WORK—Colored girl wa-

HOUSEWORK. BESSIE HARRIS, 30 VILLAGE ST., BOSTON.

GOVERNESS (German, Protestant) for house position; conversant with French and English; 20 years' experience. MISS STEVENSON, 120 Boylston st., Boston; Tel. 36 OX.

GOVERNESS (25, single, residence Brookline); good references; \$7-\$12; mention "The Boston Herald." MISS MARY E. HARRIS, 108 STATE ST., BOSTON.

STATE FIRE EMP. OFFICE (Boston) -

GOVERNOR, educated, wants position as a child's entertainer at parties; good games and stories. ADDRESS A. J. GOVERN, 60 Norway st., Boston.

HAND COLORIST, residence Allstate 41, single, best of references and experience, awaits an offer. Mention 75.

WANTED FREE EMP. OFFICE (free) 1, 3 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. (

HOUSEKEEPER, competent to take charge in refined home where other help not wanted; Protestant; any time after 12th; reliable reference. **HARVARD 89, EMBURY**.
UREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge, Mass. Tel 2830.

position; best references. MRS. MARY
ORDON, 44 Bradford st., Everett, Mo.
HOUSEKEEPER OR COMPANION - A
woman of ability desires such position.
DORA MAY TUTTILL, 413 High st., C
ul Falls. B. I.
HOUSEKEEPER-COMPANION - A me
Protestant wishes position; no
jection to traveling; best references. M
KNOWLTON, Dorchester av. H

de. Quincy, Mass
HOUSEKEEPER-Position wanted
capable and trustworthy woman; best
ences; city or outside. Address AGN
FREELAND, 579 Columbia rd., D
ester, Mass.

You can tell him the kind of a worker you want free of cost.

See Page 2.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

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SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

HOUSEKEEPER, middle-aged woman, position with elderly couple in suburbs; state wages; references. MISS CELIA F. MELLEN, 15 George St., Hyde Park, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Wanted by refined American woman of ability and address position as managing or working housekeeper; distance no objection if satisfactory. MISS E. SNOW, 31 Whiting St., Roxbury, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Position desired in small family by woman of refined culture; references. GEORGINA OULTON, 2556 Washington St., Roxbury, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—German woman (32), competent, with a child desired; references. MRS. MILLER, 101 Elmwood St., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Wanted by 7-year-old child wants position as working housekeeper for elderly couple; good worker and reliable. MRS. M. J. HIGGINS, 266 Shawmut St., Boston.

HOUSEWORK—Woman desires position in small family; good cook, references. ELLEN FLYNN, 133 Taylor St., Boston.

LAUNDRESS—Colored girl would like laundry work with elderly couple; call or write. BETHEA E. OXFORD, 20 Buckingham St., Boston.

LAUNDRESS—Competent colored woman wants day work for Wednesday. Address MRS. M. J. WILLIAMS, 3028 Washington St., Boston.

LAUNDRESS (colored) desires day work. Address MRS. W. HAYES, 28 Northfield St., Boston.

LAUNDRY WORK—Wanted by woman by day or hour. MISS E. J. HIGGINS, 266 Shawmut St., Boston.

MAN AND WIFE (colored) want to work for man to do stable work, woman to cook; will go out of town. GEORGE BRITTON, 16 North St., Boston.

MARRIED COUPLE, young man; N. S. woman, cook; general man, butler; references. MISS HAGLEY, 36 Boylston St., Boston.

MATRON, residence Boston, age 40, would like church or social work. Address 1577, 43 Kneeland St., Boston.

MOTHER'S HELPER—Woman desires position as mother's helper in good home at a summer resort in preference to high wages. Address MRS. HENRY GRANT PARKS, Hyde Park, Mass.

NURSEMAID—Colored girl with good references desires position in private family. Address MRS. HENRY GRANT PARKS, Hyde Park, Mass.

NURSEMAID or chamber maid, neat colored girl would like position. Address MARY BROWN, 64 Richdale Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

NURSEMAID—Young lady takes care of two or more children; has had some experience in kindergartens; references. Write MISS L. M. FOURNIER, Wells Beach, Fowlesham, Me.

NURSEMAID (2 Protestants) would like positions to care for one or two children experienced. References. HARVARD ST. 10, Cambridge, Mass.

NURSEMAID (19) would like position to care for one or two children in nice family in or near Cambridge. Address LORETTA DEVINE, 9 Union St., Cambridge, Mass.

OFFICE ASSISTANT—Young lady desires position; experienced; references. HARRIETTE ROGERS, 11 Columbus St., Boston.

SEAMSTRESS, experienced, wants position; can cut and sew. MISS H. S. EASTMAN, 10 Montague St., Boston.

SEAMSTRESS—Woman sewing or other work (no washing). MRS. STEVENS, 40 Sharon St., Boston.

SEAMSTRESS (Protestant, middle-aged) desires employment in plain sewing or mending. MISS J. A. DICKINSON, 16 Toward St., Boston.

SECRETARY to executive or other position of responsibility desired by capable young woman, competent accountant and stenographer; 10 years' experience; references. MISS BINGHAM, 133 Essex St., Boston.

SUPERVISING HOUSEKEEPER—New England lady of experience wants position in first-class hotel or boarding house; city or country; references exchanged. E. S. UTLEY, 66 Church St., W. Mass.

STUDENT, N. E. Conservatory, wants room and board with slight remuneration; references. JOHN B. WHITE, 1000 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

REFINED CAPABLE WOMAN (Protestant) experienced in traveling, would like position as companion or companion-attendant; would care to change; references. HARRIETT, 5 Stratford St., suite 1, Boston.

THREE GENERAL MAIDS, all 2 green girls; willing to go any distance; must be engaged at once. Address MRS. BAGLEY, 30 Boylston St., room 2, Boston.

WAITRESSES AND CHAMBERMAIDS for summer and all-year-round hotels. PERKINS EMP. AGENCY, Boston.

WANTED by middle-aged lady, the care of an elderly person or child; best of references. MRS. H. MACK, 12 Sharon St., Boston.

WANTED, to do morning work or housework in private family by colored girl. LENA RIPLEY, 16 Sawyer St., Boston.

WOMAN would like to care for elderly couple or to travel. MISS DILL, 122 Morrison Ave., West Somerville.

WORK by the day or hour; cleaning or laundry, wanted by capable woman; references. MRS. E. J. HIGGINS, 266 Shawmut St., Boston.

YOUNG MAN AND WIFE want positions as night clerk and head waiter in small out of town hotel; references. A. H. MALIN, 1000 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

YOUNG LADY (beginner) wants stenographic work; knowledge of bookkeeping. MISS MAY LOVEJOY, 115 High St., Central F. B. B.

HELP WANTED—MALE

OFFICE BOY—Wide-awake, intelligent boy can obtain a good position with prospects; nominal salary to start. Address and references. MRS. J. A. DICKINSON, 16 Toward St., Boston.

PIPE ORGAN BUILDERS wanted; good men in all branches; volucers, metal hands, console bands, and men experienced in electric action; permanent employment for suitable men. THE RUDOLPH WURTLER MFG. CO., North Tonawanda, N. Y.

SALESMAN wanted for men's neckwear in middle West; state lowest compensation desired. DIXIE MFG. CO., 114 East 28th St., New York.

APPRENTICE for dressmaker, age 15, can sew preferred. BLAKE-SMITH CO., 30 East 84th St. (cor. Madison Ave.), New York City.

HOUSEKEEPER, competent, wanted for high-class boarding house; nothing mental; excellent position and home; moderate salary. Write to THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO., Butterick bldg., 71 Central Ave., Tompkinsville, N. Y.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE, Dry Goods, an exclusive illustrated dry goods paper desires to secure intelligent representatives in all parts of the country; it is important that only men and women of standing should apply; salary and commission. DRY GOODS PUBLISHING CO., 236-238 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry, German correspondent, quick, accurate figures, modern system, references. CHAS. ZIMMERMAN, 1132 Sackman St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOY would like position in office. Address ALBERT CAMPBELL, 508 S. 19th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

BUSINESS MAN (41), highly educated; experienced in the systematization and organization of import and export business; in English and Spanish; able to compute, estimate, forecast, and represent in Spanish speaking countries; desires position where activity, energy and real ability could be used; moderate salary; will start at moderate salary; highest credentials and references. Address J. B. BROWN, 64 Richdale Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

BUTLER (colored), first-class, thorough, by experience, desired in good home; permanent situation; first-class references; no salary. Address J. B. BROWN, 64 Richdale Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced with all kinds of cars, wishes position; private family preferred; strict temperate. EDMOND SIMMONS, 110 Grove St., Gouverneur, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR, well educated, speaks and writes in German; able to drive all makes of automobiles; references as to character and ability. F. WEILER, 314 E. 124th St., New York City.

CHAUFFEUR (colored), licensed, wishes position in private family; references; city or country. Address J. B. BROWN, 64 Richdale Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

COACHMAN, 12 years' experience, married, wants steady position, private place. Address J. B. BROWN, 64 Richdale Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

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COLLEGE YOUNG MAN desires position in office. FLOYD E. HUFF, 68 Charlotte St., Rochester, N. Y.

DRUG CLERK (young), three years' experience, desires permanent position; best references. Address J. B. BROWN, 64 Richdale Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

ELECTRICIAN (25), residence New York; speaks French; 15 years' practical experience in construction of electrical running plants; references; \$18-\$20. EMILE E. REUBIN, 240 East 28th St., New York.

ELEVATOR MAN or porter desires employment; young, married, experienced. Address J. B. BROWN, 64 Richdale Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

FLOORWALKER—Young man (28) desires position in department store; references. WILLIAM P. ENGLE, 425 East 10th St., New York.

GENERAL MAN—Young married man desires work; good references. Address J. B. BROWN, 64 Richdale Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

JEWELER, 20 years' experience, expert on diamonds, watches, jewelry; moderate salary; best of references. SAMUEL CARMY, 315 Broadway, New York.

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MAIL ORDER MAN of executive ability and business judgment; 10 years of practical experience; well versed in merchandise; thorough; experienced in compiling catalogues; experienced in handling correspondence and all the details of the mail order business; desires position in growing firm where such services can be utilized to advantage. SAMUEL EDEL, 1000 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

MAN AND WIFE would like position in private family; good references. Address WILLIAM IVES, 841 N. 16th St., Philadelphia.

OFFICE MAN, salesman (road), experienced in both lines, wishes position. E. T. BARTLETT, 920 W. 152d St., New York.

PAINTER, KALSMINER, all-round mechanic, married, German American, wants position; handy with tools; private estate owners. WILLIAM KALSMINER, 1131 E. 63d St., New York City.

PORTER—Steady man wants position; packer, assent shipping clerk; day watchman; best city references. WILLIAM FITZJOHN, 223 West 22d St., New York.

PORTER—Colored man wishes place as porter or driver. ROBERT PRESOR, 615 Rud St., West Philadelphia.

SCOTSMAN, university education, extensive business experience; conversant with all branches shipping, desires responsible position; best recommendations; apply by letter only. G. D. S. McNair, 15 W. 124th St., New York.

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OFFICE SPECIALTY MEN—RONEO CO., 871 Broadway, New York, makers of high speed office appliances, require the services of several good office specialty men for New York City territory; those who succeed will be given control of other cities and have opportunity to qualify for branch managers; apply by letter only, stating qualifications, experience, age, etc., salary and commission basis.

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MAN AND WIFE would like position in private family; good references. Address WILLIAM IVES, 841 N. 16th St., Philadelphia.

OFFICE MAN, salesman (road), experienced in both lines, wishes position. E. T. BARTLETT, 920 W. 152d St., New York.

PAINTER, KALSMINER, all-round mechanic, married, German American, wants position; handy with tools; private estate owners. WILLIAM KALSMINER, 1131 E. 63d St., New York City.

PORTER—Steady man wants position; packer, assent shipping clerk; day watchman; best city references. WILLIAM FITZJOHN, 223 West 22d St., New York.

PORTER—Colored man wishes place as porter or driver. ROBERT PRESOR, 615 Rud St., West Philadelphia.

SCOTSMAN, university education, extensive business experience; conversant with all branches shipping, desires responsible position; best recommendations; apply by letter only. G. D. S. McNair, 15 W. 124th St., New York.

SECRETARY or other responsible position of responsibility desired by capable young woman, competent accountant and stenographer; 10 years' experience; references. MISS BINGHAM, 133 Essex St., Boston.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE, Dry Goods, an exclusive illustrated dry goods paper desires to secure intelligent representatives in all parts of the country; it is important that only men and women of standing should apply; salary and commission. DRY GOODS PUBLISHING CO., 236-238 Fifth Ave., New York City.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE for Every-body's, the Delinquent and Adventure; a good, steady worker can earn good money in middle West; references. Write to THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO., Butterick bldg., New York.

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OFFICE SPECIALTY MEN—RONEO CO., 871 Broadway, New York, makers of high speed office appliances, require the services of several good office specialty men for New York City territory; those who succeed will be given control of other cities and have opportunity to qualify for branch managers; apply by letter only, stating qualifications, experience, age, etc., salary and commission basis.

HELP WANTED—MALE

HOUSEKEEPER—Competent, wanted for high-class boarding house; nothing mental; excellent position and home; moderate salary. Write to THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO., Butterick bldg., 71 Central Ave., Tompkinsville, N. Y.

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MOTHER'S HELPER wanted for country. Address MRS. RALPH OAKLEY, 127 River St., New York City.

WAITRESS, experienced, wanted at once for summer resort in Adirondack mountains. Address MRS. J. HIGGINS, 266 Shawmut St., Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry, German correspondent, quick, accurate figures, modern system, references. CHAS. ZIMMERMAN, 1132 Sackman St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOY would like position in office. Address ALBERT CAMPBELL, 508 S. 19th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

BUSINESS MAN (41), highly educated; experienced in the systematization and organization of import and export business; in English and Spanish; able to compute, estimate, forecast, and represent in Spanish speaking countries; desires position where activity, energy and real ability could be used; moderate salary; will start at moderate salary; highest credentials and references. Address J. B. BROWN, 64 Richdale Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

BUTLER (colored), first-class, thorough, by experience, desired in good home; permanent situation; first-class references; no salary. Address J. B. BROWN, 64 Richdale Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced with all kinds of cars, wishes position; private family preferred; strict temperate. EDMOND SIMMONS, 110 Grove St., Gouverneur, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR, well educated, speaks and writes in German; able to drive all makes of automobiles; references as to character and ability. F. WEILER, 314 E. 124th St., New York City.

CHAUFFEUR (colored), licensed, wishes position in private family; references; city or country. Address J. B. BROWN, 64 Richdale Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

COACHMAN, 12 years' experience, married, wants steady position, private place. Address J. B. BROWN, 64 Richdale Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

COACHMAN, 10 years' experience, desires position on private place; references. Address J. B. BROWN, 64 Richdale Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

COLLEGE YOUNG MAN desires position in office. FLOYD E. HUFF, 68 Charlotte St., Rochester, N. Y.

DRUG CLERK (young), three years' experience, desires permanent position; best references. Address J. B. BROWN, 64 Richdale Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

ELECTRICIAN (25), residence New York; speaks French; 15 years' practical experience in construction of electrical running plants; references; \$18-\$20. EMILE E. REUBIN, 240 East 28th St., New York.

ELEVATOR MAN or porter desires employment; young, married, experienced. Address J. B. BROWN, 64 Richdale Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

FLOORWALKER—Young man (28) desires position in department store; references. WILLIAM P. ENGLE, 425 East 10th St., New York.

GENERAL MAN—Young married man desires work; good references. Address J. B. BROWN, 64 Richdale Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

JEWELER, 20 years' experience, expert on diamonds, watches, jewelry; moderate salary; best of references. SAMUEL CARMY, 315 Broadway, New York.

MACHINIST, adjuster of all kinds of sewing machines, including buttonhole machines, desires position; best references. Address J. B. BROWN, 64 Richdale Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

MACHINIST—All-round machinist, bench work, hand and power, references. MRS. HENRY, 102 E. 28th St., New York.

MAIL ORDER MAN of executive ability and business judgment; 10 years of practical experience; well versed in merchandise; thorough; experienced in compiling catalogues; experienced in handling correspondence and all the details of the mail order business; desires position in growing firm where such services can be utilized to advantage. SAMUEL EDEL, 1000 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

MAN AND WIFE would like position in private family; good references. Address WILLIAM IVES, 841 N. 16th St., Philadelphia.

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WAITRESS, experienced, wanted at once for summer resort in Adirondack mountains. Address MRS. J. HIGGINS, 266 Shawmut St., Boston.

EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

TRAVELING SALESMAN, exceptionally wide experience among manufacturers; extensive knowledge of people, places, and things; four languages. M. WITCHEL, 183 N. 9th St., Newark, N. J.

VALET OR COMPANION, reduced young Englishman wishing to visit home in London, will travel with gentleman; can also drive automobile; highest testimonials. L. WILSON, 21 W. 47th St., New York.

YOUNG MAN (26), Christian character, adaptable, executive ability, excellent general knowledge, 3 years' varied experience, thoroughly experienced bookkeeper and auditor, wishes permanent connection (necessaries) leading to responsibility. E. ROSS, care Kiril's, 1027 Girdard Ave., Philadelphia.

YOUNG MAN, strictly temperate, desires position on premises, or as driver. JOHN BOBELL, 71 Park Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, business college graduate, with clerical experience, desires immediate employment; shipping clerk or clerk; apply by letter. J. N. EMERICK, Mohr, 1000 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

YOUNG MAN (18), good worker, willing to do anything, learn trade, city or country; best references, wishes position. YOUNG MAN, 150 E. 79th St., New York.

YOUNG MAN (colored) wishes position in private family; will go anywhere. Write to WILLIAM ROBINSON, 611 S. 13th St., Philadelphia.

YOUNG MAN desires position to learn on poultry plant. Apply by letter only. Write to THE BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO., Butterick bldg., New York.

YOUNG MAN (18) seeks position with advancement; neat and accurate; references. Address MRS. J. HIGGINS, 266 Shawmut St., Boston.

YOUNG MAN, good upholsterer, desires position in large hotel, where he can make himself useful; references. Address J. B. BROWN, 64 Richdale Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

YOUNG MAN (31), married, executive ability, adaptable, 6 years' factory foreman, 4 years' varied mechanical experience; desires position in large position near Boston. Address H. P. THATCHER, 101 Clerk St., Jersey City, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

SHIRER—Reduced young woman wants position as cashier or assistant bookkeeper; references. OLIVE A. F. GREGG, 53 E. 12th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHAMBER WORK, general housework or care of apartments wanted by neat colored woman; letter only. MISS CLEMENTA JONES, 430 W. 12th St., New York.

COMPANION—Young lady of refinement; speaks English and German; cheerful and willing; no objection to traveling. Address MRS. J. HIGGINS, 266 Shawmut St., Boston.

COMPANION—Middle-aged woman desires position to take care of children, as companion, housekeeper, or temporary practical attendant. MRS. JOHNSON, 133 Essex St., Boston.

COMPANION—Protestant lady wishes to act as companion for lady; references. MISS J. B. BROWN, 64 Richdale Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

COMPANION—Position wanted as companion, assistant or attendant by young American lady; references. Address J. B. BROWN, 64 Richdale Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

COOK—Young colored woman wants position in private family; references. Address J. B. BROWN, 64 Richdale Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

DRESSMAKER, first-class, 7 years' successful experience; desires position in dressmaking, cutting and remodeling; city reference. MRS. E. GARDNER, 16 W. 31st St., New York.

EARNEST COLLEGE GIRL wishes position to earn board in a good family; references. Address J. B. BROWN, 64 Richdale Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Young woman with 2 children desires employment. Address J. B. BROWN, 64 Richdale Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Woman, experienced, wants day work, washing, ironing, etc.; references. Address J. B. BROWN, 64 Richdale Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

GOVERNNESS—Young North German of refinement, wishes position as governess, also would act as domestic housekeeper. A. SCHWABE, 104 W. 31st St., New York.

GOVERNNESS—Swiss-French, educated, desires position in private family; references. Address J. B. BROWN, 64 Richdale Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER OR MATRON—Position wanted; capable and experienced woman, at present employed in a large hotel; or institutional work preferred; references. MRS. HARRIET MITCHELL, 120 Tynand St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

HOUSEKEEPER—Young German-American woman (22), married, wants position in private family; good plain cook; husband absent; salary \$100 month. MRS. F. SOLIER, 210 East 8th St., New York.

HOUSEKEEPER—Capable middle-aged lady of position, with bank references; where other help is kept; available after October; southern city or town preferred; references exchanged. MRS. J. HIGGINS, 266 Shawmut St., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Refined, capable woman with well brought up (11) wishes position in private family; references. Address J. B. BROWN, 64 Richdale Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Woman, refined, educated, desires employment; capable of taking entire charge; or would like entire charge of child in private family; references. MRS. MORE, 9 W. 30th St., New York.

LADY, educated, desires position; light employment; good reader; accustomed to clerical work; would address envelopes. Address J. B. BROWN, 64 Richdale Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

LAUNDRESS—Woman desires day's work or washing; satisfactory guaranteed. Apply MRS. E. J. HIGGINS, 266 Shawmut St., Boston.

LAUNDRESS wants day work, washing, ironing, etc.; references. Address J. B. BROWN, 64 Richdale Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER—Refined woman wishes position as managing housekeeper or chambermaid, or any position of trust, in cultured home; thoroughly experienced. Address J. B. BROWN, 64 Richdale Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

MAN AND WIFE would like position in private family; good references. Address WILLIAM IVES, 841 N. 16th St., Philadelphia.

SECRETARY to executive or other position of responsibility desired by capable young woman, competent accountant and stenographer; 10 years' experience; references. MISS BINGHAM, 133 Essex St., Boston.

ROSE L. BINGHAM, 133 Essex St., Boston.

RINGER, experienced, desires position as soprano soloist in church in New York City. MRS. LEE SCHWEIGER, 831 Hunts Point Ave., Bronx, New York.

STENOGRAPHER—Beginner would like position where there is opportunity for advancement; 2 years' high school education. EDITH PALDIN, 212 Arthur St., Bronx, New York.

MANUSCRIPT REVISOR, proofreader and reviser, desires position in literary business; first-class work. ALICE BRADLEY, East Aurora, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER—Wants position in business house; experienced; preferably Jersey City or Hoboken; low salary to start. FRANK MORGAN, care Richmond, 160 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J.

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WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

It will be but a short time before those who want furs to wear next winter and wish to take advantage of the quiet season for lower prices, will find that they have risen over night. Thus it is well not to wait until tomorrow or next day but to select at once whatever may be wanted for the ensuing winter. Lamson & Hubbard have devised a plan by which furs ordered now will be kept in cold storage until time of delivery without cost and no bill will be rendered until delivery in the fall. This has advantages other than those that appear on the surface. The purchaser may select his furs at leisure, examining skins and styles until quite satisfied he has just what he wants, for this is the leisurely time of year. Later everybody will be in a hurry. Customers will be eager for attention and those who are exhibiting the furs will feel compelled to try to attend to the needs of several persons at once.

Lamson & Hubbard is one of the oldest and best known fur firms in New England. Its reputation is established on the grade of goods carried, the excellence of its workmanship and trustworthy dealings. Persons who do not themselves understand furs go to Lamson & Hubbard whenever they buy such things, resting assured that no advantage will be taken of their ignorance, but that right dealing will be accorded them in every respect.

The Lamson & Hubbard store is at 92 Bedford street, Boston.

The pearl top hat and the pearl derbies are the correct thing for men to wear this season. After an absence of several years they are coming in again, and wherever seen are welcomed. They give style and snap to a man's dress and tone to the occasion on which they are worn. At the present time they are distinctive for they are worn only by the exclusive few. They are carried by the Collins & Fairbanks Company, 383 Washington street, Boston.

After a visit to the Western Military Academy at Alton, Ill., Gen. O. O. Howard of the United States army, retired, wrote, "I have seen no military school outside of West Point which seemed to me so complete and thorough in a military way as yours. The setting up of the cadets, their military bearing, and the enthusiasm they manifested for everything touching a military performance of duty, were most satisfactory. The inspection of the rooms showed order and system everywhere."

The academy receives only well disposed boys above the sixth grade and prepares them for college and business. Whatever his previous preparation for scholarship, the cadet on entering is classified according to his actual attainments. If it is found necessary, he is carried through the ordinary or common school branches of a good English education. After that he may be advanced through the higher courses of study necessary to a preparation for college, for some school of systematic training or technology, or for business life, as may be required.

The academy comprises two educational departments. The first is the grammar which has but one course of study covering two years, and is compulsory to the extent of a mastery of it. Special attention is given to cadets who are deficient in some branches. The high school department covers the usual high school subjects and is intended to afford a preparation for any course in any college or business. Special courses are made out to meet the needs of individual pupils. The academy is rated "Class A" by the United States government. It has a strong faculty of 16 mature and experienced men. Its work is accepted by colleges and universities. It was established in 1879. It has fine buildings and beautiful grounds. Col. A. M. Jackson is the president and Maj. George D. Eaton secretary. The school is 25 miles north of St. Louis. The methods and work of the school are highly commended by college examiners.

The Hingham Country Day school was established at Hingham, Mass., that children from the beginning of their school career to the end of the college preparatory course might be educated with a definite purpose in view. In thus directing the successive stages in the development of children it is contended, habits of concentration, of clear thinking and of sincere expression are early formed. The school stands for the development of strong, intelligent, benevolent boys and girls. The school maintains all the departments from the kindergarten through the college preparatory course. The elementary school aims to prepare for secondary school work. It covers a period of six years. The secondary prepares pupils for college entrance examinations. Sports, games and folk-dancing give opportunity for the cultivation of free natural movements, natural interest and natural concentration. The advisory board is composed of George A. Cole, Albert B. Potter, Charles S. Groves and Robert W. Hull. Marion L. Chamberlain is director.

army officers, educators and patrons. It has a record for developing youths.

On a mountain slope overlooking the village of Hackensack, N. J., and commanding an extensive view of the valley of the Musconetcong river, and the Schooley and other mountain ranges, the Centenary Collegiate Institute for Girls gives its students, in addition to a sound academic education, the benefit of scenery and nature, and the freedom and training of recreation out of doors. The institute is not denominational. It was founded in 1866, the centenary year of American Methodism by the Newark annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal church as a memorial of that historic event, but care has been taken to keep the school interdenominational, most of the leading denominations being represented in the faculty and student body. At first it was coeducational, but two years ago became strictly a girls' school. Jonathan Magie Meeker, Ph. D., D. D. is the president and Olive Lillian Austin, B. L., dean.

Unless they have completed seventh grade work, girls are not admitted into the school. They are then carried through high school work and prepared for college when that is desired. Special courses are given to girls preparing for college who wish to review the work of the senior year. Students of high school grade who are at least 18 years of age but do not care to take a regular course for graduation may make a selection of studies which they wish to pursue. Instrumental music, voice culture, art and elocution are taught as special work. Graduates of high schools may supplement their education at this school in from one to three years in the subjects not offered in the public schools.

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\$750,000 BONDS FOR CITY PARK

TOLEDO, O.—The park commissioners introduced an ordinance in the city council recently providing for a \$750,000 bond issue for the purpose of purchasing and condemning land for parks, park entrances, parkways and the completion of the boulevard system.

Action to request such a bond issue was taken by the commissioners last April. The ordinance was referred to the finance committee. In event that the council approves of the commissioners' recommendations the bond issue will be submitted to the voters at the November election.

WORCESTER WINS IN AERIE CONTEST

CLEVELAND, O.—First prize in the competition before the Grand Aerie of the Fraternal Order of Eagles was awarded to the degree team of Worcester, Mass., Edgar Duhamel captain, the amount of the prize being \$1000.

The majority of those who have been in attendance at the convention left Friday. Today the grand aerie will hold its concluding session, a feature of which will be the installation of the new officers.

PROFESSOR TRANSLATES BOOK EUGENE, Ore.—Professor Schmidt, head of the German department of the University of Oregon, is preparing a text book for advanced college students. The title of the book is "Ludwig Anne Marie," by Melchior Meyr.

dergarten through the college preparatory course. The elementary school aims to prepare for secondary school work. It covers a period of six years. The secondary prepares pupils for college entrance examinations. Sports, games and folk-dancing give opportunity for the cultivation of free natural movements, natural interest and natural concentration. The advisory board is composed of George A. Cole, Albert B. Potter, Charles S. Groves and Robert W. Hull. Marion L. Chamberlain is director.

ELECTION SOUGHT IN COUNTY OFFICE UNEXPIRED TERM



WILLIAM CRAIG

William Craig of Brookline, appointed last spring to fill part of the unexpired term of Silas A. Stone of Sharon on the Norfolk county commissioners, is seeking election to the remaining year of Mr. Stone's term. Dr. Everett M. Bowker, also of Brookline, who has been endorsed in local caucuses for a number of years, is also a candidate.

ST. LOUIS—For the second time in nine months, the voters of St. Louis have rejected the proposition to increase the bonded indebtedness of the city for the completion of a municipal bridge across the Mississippi river. The bridge is complete except for the approaches.

WISCONSIN FARMERS SHOW CONFIDENCE IN STOCK RAISING

JANESVILLE, Wis.—Convinced that the great majority of Wisconsin's 177, 127 farms are peculiarly adapted to live stock productions the officers of the Wisconsin Live Stock Breeders Association are cooperating with the animal husbandmen of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture in a state wide campaign for the improvement of Wisconsin's herds and flocks.

To get maximum yields at minimum cost Wisconsin farm operators are more and more turning their attention to diversified farming, which properly combines grain and live stock growing and properly carried on builds up the fertility of the soil. Intelligent live stock husbandry markets the grain and other feeds produced upon the farm in a valuable form, says the Recorder.

On the other hand, exclusive grain growing tends to deplete the supply of

plant food. Intelligent systems of live stock husbandry are, therefore, under existing conditions recognized as the most profitable systems of farming.

The highest type of agriculture, it is even believed, is not possible without live stock, the keeping of which generally serves to promote greater interest in farm life. There are those too, who claim that if farm stock were to be eliminated from agricultural practice the most powerful magnet that attracts and holds the brightest and best young men and women on the farms, would be removed.

Two trains equipped with exhibits of live stock, and stock farm equipment have been run over the "Milwaukee," "Northwestern" and "Soo" lines during the last few weeks. The ventures have been a decided success, large audiences of interested farmers having visited the trains at nearly every point on the tours.

LYNN INDUSTRY GOING TO SALEM

SALEM, Mass.—The Salem board of health has voted to grant a permit to the Illinois Leather Company of Wyoma, Lynn, to locate its hair-reclaiming plant in this city. This concern was given until November by the Lynn board of health to vacate Lynn, on account of the alleged objectionable odors against which the entire neighborhood protested.

The local board spent several weeks investigating and, according to Clerk Raymond L. Newcomb, found nothing objectionable. According to the local officials, the trouble at the Lynn plant arose from previous deposits of refuse by other manufacturers who occupied the premises for nearly half a century before the Illinois Leather Company purchased the property.

The company employs about 150 men. The property in Salem, which the company proposes purchasing, is located on Franklin street and for years was occupied by the Kelton-Bruce Company, belt manufacturers.

CHICO, CAL., TO GET NEW POSTOFFICE

CHICO, Cal.—According to word received here, the government will call for bids for the erection of a \$100,000 post-office and federal building in Chico in November of 1913. The information is authentic coming from Congressman Kent in a private letter to Chico business men. The site was purchased at a cost of \$15,000 recently from the Episcopal church association.

INDUSTRIAL PEACE IS AIM

NEW YORK—A London despatch to the New York Herald says that the coming visit of Sir George Asquith, chairman of the industrial commission of the Board of Trade to Canada to investigate the working of the industrial disputes investigation act and to the United States indicates that the government is determined to attempt to remedy legislation the conditions which have kept the British Isles in a constant state of industrial warfare for the last 18 months.

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY EVERYWHERE

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Real Estate Market News T Wharf Activities

NEWS OF THE REALTY MARKET

Frank A. Russell has sold for Orrin G. Wood, trustee, the estate located at 58 Welch road, in one of the oldest and most desirable parts of Brookline, overlooking the old reservoir. It comprises a substantially built stone and frame residence 50 feet above the street containing 19 rooms and five bath rooms, with every improvement that can be desired; library 48x20, extra lavatories, ample closets, etc. The grounds contain nearly an acre of land with many fine trees and shrubs. The purchaser was Mrs. Mary F. Linder of Brookline, who bought for occupancy.

The same broker has also sold for Henry S. and Ellen G. Coolidge the modern two-family frame dwelling and 5445 square feet of land located at 61 Columbia street, Brookline, all assessed on a valuation of \$11,500, \$2,500 being on the land. The purchaser was Eleanor K. O'Brien, who bought for occupancy.

He has also sold for John D. Hardy, trustee, a lot of land containing 13,255 square feet situated at the junction of Holland and Hyslop roads, Fisher Hill, Brookline, the purchaser being Arthur M. Hazard, who intends to improve the property at an early date.

Another sale made through Mr. Russell's office was the frame two-family house located at 36 Atherton road, Cozy hill, Brookline, valued by the assessors at \$8,400, \$2,400 of which was on the 6360 square feet of land. The purchaser, Mrs. Mary Moran of Brookline, bought for occupancy.

Henderson and Ross of the Kimball building and Dorchester, will open a branch office on Aug. 15 in the new Towle building, Coolidge corner, Brookline, to care for their growing business in that district. James D. Henderson of this firm is a director in the Boulevard Trust Company, Coolidge corner. John Q. Roscoe, an experienced real estate man, will be manager of the Brookline office.

WEST ROXBURY-SCITUATE, ETC.

Warren F. Freeman of the Kimball building reports the sale, through his local West Roxbury office of lots 103 and 104 Greton road, West estate, West Roxbury, to Stephen A. Jennings, assistant registrar of deeds for Suffolk county, who will build a house soon for occupancy; the sale of lot 30, containing 5000 square feet, on Halford road, to Alice S. Crowley of Roxbury, who will build a cement house for occupancy, and also the sale of lot 188 Greton road, containing 5500 square feet, to William B. King of Dorchester, who will build for occupancy.

Mr. Freeman reports that the first house on the West estate was started on lot 133 last week, and is now up and boarded in, and will be ready for occupancy by Oct. 1st. Sewer, water and gas pipes will be laid in all the streets as soon as they are put to city grade, which work is fast nearing completion.

SUBURBAN ESTATES AND LAND

The following sales are reported by the Edward T. Harrington Company: Estate numbered 155 Massachusetts avenue, at the corner of Marathon street, Arlington. It consists of a five-apartment house of 22 rooms with every modern convenience and appointment and 12,187 square feet of land, and is assessed on a total valuation of \$10,818. The grantors were Emma W. Emery et al, the purchaser being Mary A. Tennyson, who buys for occupancy.

The sale is reported of an estate in the beautiful Rangeley section of Winchester and located on Central street, comprising an eight-room frame dwelling house with modern conveniences and 7500 square feet of land. The grantor was Haves Kelley, the purchaser being Ernest H. Pierce of Revere, publisher of the Revere Journal.

Minnie B. Kellogg, administratrix of estate of Ruth T. Bradbury, has sold a parcel of land on Loring road, Court park, Winthrop, being lot 41, containing 3600 square feet and assessed on a valuation of \$1200. The purchaser was William Munn of Winthrop.

The trustees of Ferry Hill syndicate have sold a parcel of land on the west side of Carlton road at the corner of Pollard street, Ferry hill, Marshfield. The parcel contains 23,625 square feet, having a frontage of 180 feet, and was purchased by George W. Hunt, who will erect a bungalow soon.

The sale is reported of an estate at the corner of Good and First streets, Melrose, comprising a new eight room cement dwelling house with all improvements and 5600 square feet of land, assessed on a total valuation of \$4000. The grantors was Arthur Reddish, the purchaser being Alice Hutchins.

The sale is reported this week of lot 14 at Third cliff, Scituate. It has a frontage of 50 feet on County way and contains 10,600 square feet. George B. Irish was the grantor, the purchaser being William B. James, who has also purchased of Christopher Harrison lot 15, containing 10,050 square feet, also lot 20, containing 7000 square feet. Leonard L. Florence being the grantor.

The well known Riverside farm at Lebanon, Me., formerly owned and occupied by the late Everett Gerrish, has been sold this week. It is located near the Eastwood railroad station on both sides of the road leading to Springvale and Shapleigh, and is bordered on two sides by Little river. The farm is one of the best in York county and comprises 111 acres, nearly 60 of which are in highest state of cultivation. The buildings are very extensive and comprise a large farm house, unusually large barn, carriage house, ice and corn houses. The

grantor was Wilson S. Cheney, the purchaser being Lewis Johnson.

At Concord River park, North Billerica, John F. Linahan has purchased lots 56 and 57 on the west side of River View avenue, extending to the river and containing 7500 square feet.

James Lehan has purchased lots 109 and 110 Wedgemere avenue, containing 6800 square feet. E. M. Harrington et al. of Cambridge were the grantors.

The trustees of the Squire Real Estate Trust have sold to Charles Dexter lot 336 on the north side of Rumney street, Pines Riverbank, Revere, containing 4275 square feet. They also have sold lot 212 on the west side of Daves street, containing 4050 square feet, Caleb Benson being the purchaser. Robert Wilson has taken title to lot 200 on the east side of Patriot's parkway, containing 4275 square feet.

A parcel of land situated on the corner of Morrison road and Shumway circle, Wakefield park, containing 8731 square feet has been sold this week by Ralph G. Calef et al to Arthur Skinner of Wakefield.

The trustees of Newport First Beach Land Company, Newport, R. I., have conveyed to Russell H. Nevins, Jr., lot 360 on Kane avenue, containing 36,178 square feet, who has also purchased lot 359, containing 36,120 square feet, John W. Roche et al being the grantors. The same purchaser has taken title to the lot 358, James H. Knowles being the grantor.

Daniel T. Babson has sold the lot numbered 434 on Bay View avenue, containing 10,500 square feet, the purchaser being Bertha McCarthy. The adjoining lot 435 containing 10,615 square feet has been purchased by Augustus H. Lincoln.

The Edward T. Harrington Company was the broker in all of these transactions.

Warren F. Freeman also reports the following sales, being handled through his local Scituate office, on the Jericho beach and Hatherly park properties at Scituate.

Lot 808 Marion road, Hatherly park, to Frederick B. Foss of Quincy.

Lot 809 Marion road to George H. Foss of Quincy.

Lot 263 Sea View avenue, Jericho beach, near the corner of Barker road, to Elizabeth A. Sullivan of Worcester.

Lot 270 Scituate avenue, Jericho beach, near Barker road, to Michael J. Muldoon of Brighton.

The foregoing sales were made for cash and it is the intention of each purchaser to build cottages for occupancy next season.

The same broker reports the sale, through his local Stoneham office, for George L. Schirmer, trustee, of lot 56 Rowe Hill road, Rowe Hill, containing 6500 square feet, to Florence B. Hunt of Stoneham, who will build a single family house for occupancy.

Among the sales reported from the South End today is that of Samuel M. Levitsky to Annie Goldberg of a four-story and basement brick house with 886 square feet of land, located 24 Rose street, between Harrison avenue and Albany street. It is assessed for \$7200 and \$1800 of that amount is land value.

John Buchanan sold to Alden E. Viles, deed coming through John E. V. Hayden, the three-story and basement brick dwelling 238 Shawmut avenue, near Groton street. The property is assessed for \$6000 and the 1200 square feet of land included carries \$3000 of that amount.

Catherine Whelan has just sold her property situated at 30 Bradford street, near Waltham street, consisting of a three story brick residence and 040 square feet of land. All assessed for \$3300, \$1200 being on the lot. John W. Green is the buyer.

William Swartz takes title from Samuel Price to a four story and basement brick dwelling, a frame shed and 1831 square feet of land located on Harrison avenue, near Wareham street, South End. The property is taxed for \$7700 and the land carries \$2700 of it.

CONCORD, Mass.—The old fair grounds in Concord, where the baseball games and other athletic sports now are held, is soon to be surveyed and laid out with streets for real estate development. The Middlesex Fire Insurance Company, which owns the land, estimates that about 50 building lots can be secured by opening up the property.

BUILDING IN CAMBRIDGE

Building operations in the city of Cambridge the present season are keeping on apace with those of any spring and summer in the history of the city. Buildings of all descriptions, from the two and three apartment houses to the factories, office buildings and places of a public nature are under construction and have been erected.

Among the buildings being erected is the new office building for the Cambridge Gas Light Company on Massachusetts avenue, the new barracks for the Salvation Army on Massachusetts avenue, near Lafayette square and the great factory of the Berkshire Automobile Company on Ames street, near the Grand Junction tracks.

The headquarters of the Cambridge Gas Light Company, which will be at the corner of Massachusetts avenue and Temple street, is to cost \$60,000. The row of one-story buildings which are to be made way for it are now being razed. The new building will be two stories in height and up-to-date in all its appointments. It will be occupied as offices and show rooms. Shepley, Rutan &

Coolidge are the architects and the Walter A. Wentworth Company contractors.

The Salvation Army building will be three stories in height and cost \$18,000. It will be located near the fire station in Lafayette square, where the present buildings are to be torn down at once. The first floor will be used for stores, the second for a meeting hall, and the third for the accommodation of those officers of the organization who live in the building. The architects in charge of the work are Brainard and Leeds, and the contractors Magahey and O'Connor.

The Berkshire Automobile Company's factory is to be one of the largest in the city and will be equipped for making every part of an automobile from steering gear to the carburetor. Work has already begun upon this building and its completion will be rushed.

BUILDING SUMMARY

Construction of all kinds of buildings continues with unabated interest in all districts. The following statistics of building operations in New England were compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company:

CONTRACTS AWARDED TO AUG. 7

1912.	\$120,437,000	1908.	74,000,000
1911.	102,074,000	1907.	67,549,000
1910.	102,670,000	1906.	55,038,000
1909.	96,794,000	1905.	50,504,000
1908.	75,403,000	1904.	75,083,000
1907.	58,000,000	1903.	73,329,000

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

Catherine Whelan to John W. Green, Bradford st., q. 1.
John Buchanan to John E. V. Hayden, Shawmut st., q. 1.
John E. V. Hayden to Alden E. Viles, Shawmut st., q. 1.
Celia Connors to Robert S. Hartstone, Audubon rd., q. 1.
Samuel Price to William Schwartz, Harrison st., q. 1.
Samuel M. Levitsky to Annie Goldberg, Rose st., q. 1.

SOUTH BOSTON

Charles G. Richmond to Mary A. Laher, Fifth st., w. 1.

Adam S. Armistead to Hilda Regan et al, Third st., q. 1.

Adam S. Armistead to Michael H. Curley, Third st., q. 1.

EAST BOSTON

Richard F. Freer to Maurice Murnane, Chelsea st., w. 1.

Carmela Caruso et al to Elizabeth C. MacKay, Marginal st., rel. 1.

Elizabeth C. MacKay to Nicola Caruso et al, Marginal st., rel. 1.

ROXBURY

Mary M. Wood et al to Boston Belting Co., Dunlop st. and Dunlop pl., and Stony Brook.

Daniel J. Dowd et al to Julia D. Howes et al, pag. from Mall st. and Douglas ave., q. 1.

Elvira Silverman et al to Johanna Sullivan, Harold st., w. 1.

Harris Leschak to Dora Finn, Hemenway st., q. 1.

Jane T. Doherty to Rachel Swain, Codman pl., q. 1.

Rachel Swain to Laura A. Sennott, Codman pl., q. 1.

DORCHESTER

Charles A. Dean to Helen A. D. Wheeler, Walnut st., q. 1.

Michael Campbell et al to William C. M. Campbell, Dorchester av. and Locust st., q. 1.

William C. M. Campbell to Frank T. Morgan, Dorchester av. and Locust st., q. 1.

Jeanette Hinkley to Blanche M. Willson, Nottingham st., w. 1.

John E. Lord to Elmer E. Lord, Quincy st. and Drayton av., w. 1.

Mary E. Lord to Elmer E. Lord, Oak land st., w. 1.

Jam. Lyons to Vigdor Vigdor et al, Barry st. and New st., w. 1.

William H. Gortley to John G. Freck, Pleasant terrace, 2 lots, q. 1.

George E. Mann et al, mites, to Moses Shapiro, Monmouth st., q. 1.

Mary C. Towle to Ella Bundetson, Bourneville st., w. 1.

STATE DRAINED

LAND PROJECT TO BE RECOMMENDED

Improved land in New England gives an average agricultural product worth \$7 more annually than a similar area in Illinois or Iowa and double the value that North Dakota can produce, while the average value of New England land is \$24 an acre as against \$22.50 in Iowa and \$20 in Illinois, according to statistics compiled by G. C. Sevey for the New England Homestead. The returns are based on the federal census.

To increase farming areas in this state the Massachusetts department of agriculture will ask the Legislature for an appropriation to drain off many thousands of acres of swamp land. It is proposed that the state buy this land off and sell it to those seeking small tracts for intensive farming.

GOV. COLQUITT HAS NO REPLY AS YET

AUSTIN, Tex.—Governor Colquitt is today awaiting reply to his ultimatum telegraphed the war department Friday night, stating that unless United States troops are sent to repel the invasion of Mexican rebels into Texas territory state troops will be sent. Advances today say that the rebels who crossed the border and raided ranches have withdrawn.

Brown Pasquale, manager of the T. O. ranch, near Bosque Bonita, Mexico, came to the American side and reported that rebels had raided the ranch, driving away cattle and horses. The T. O. ranch is Nelson Morris property. Numerous raids are reported on the Texas side.

SIXTEEN ALDERMEN ARRESTED

DETROIT.—Sixteen members of the Detroit board of aldermen were arrested Friday and announcement was made that the prosecutor will request 18 warrants Monday, charging the men arrested Friday and two additional aldermen with conspiracy to defraud the city by bribery and other means.

Coming from Buenos Aires, the British steamer Hortensius arrived here this afternoon after an excellent passage. She brought a general cargo of hides, wool, quebracho, etc., and docked at National pier, East Boston, to discharge.

Two mackerel arrivals at T wharf comprised the fleet of arrivals today. The Lois H. Corkum brought 12,000 pounds of tinkers and five barrels of medium mackerel. The tinkers sold for five cents a piece. The schooner Saladin, which arrived later, brought 200 barrels of tinkers, 1500 large and 300 medium fresh mackerel, the latter two being by count. The tinkers sold at two cents a pound and no sales were reported of medium or large.

Speeding toward this port from Mediterranean ports the White Star liner Canopic is expected to reach her berth at Charlestown tomorrow forenoon. She was reported 672 miles east of Boston light at 8:30 a. m. Sunday. She has 45 saloon, 200 second cabin and 1473 steerage passengers.

Steamship Canadian, Captain Bullock, of the Leyland line sailed today for Liverpool. Among those sailing were Alexander S. Porter, Mrs. A. M. Peabody, Miss Mary M. Peabody, Miss Helen Peabody and Rev. G. Wingfield Hunt of Boston.

Sailing from New York today on the United Fruit Company's steamer Turiha for Kingston, Panama, Bocas del Toro and Port Limon were several New England tourists, among them R. L. Hatch, L. J. Walcott, Bailey Willis of North Haven, Me., Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Moulton, E. F. Mullen, Miss E. O. Patch and Mrs. A. Pear of Boston.

SECRETARY FISHER WOULD ALLOW CITIES TO WORK COAL MINES

Advises House Committee to Permit Government to Lease to Municipalities Federal Fuel Lands

WASHINGTON.—To permit cities to lease government coal lands which they should be permitted to mine for fuel to be disposed of to their citizens at reasonable prices was proposed on Friday by Walter L. Fisher, secretary of the interior in a communication to the House committee on public lands.

The cities of Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, and Montana and other states west of the Missouri river would be most benefited by the measure.

Secretary Fisher has recommended that Congress enact a bill to grant to the city of Grand Junction, Col., 640 acres of coal land under conditions imposed in the bill.

The general bill proposed would authorize the secretary of the interior to patent 640 acres of government coal land for each city and 100 acres for each town under conditions providing for prompt and continuous development of the coal, the prevention of any assignment or transfer of the land, the safeguarding of laborers mining or handling the coal, the prevention of undue waste of mineral resources and full publicity of the mining and disposal of coal mined under the patent, including cost of construction, maintenance and of operation, use for municipal purposes, sales, and receipts from sales.

The secretary believes that any such patent should be safeguarded by the provision that the title of the land patented shall revert to the government if any city or town shall fail to perform any of the conditions of the patent.

This policy, he insists, is in conformity with conservation principles and is not inconsistent with the principle of governmental leasing of coal lands for private development which he advocates, is due to the distinction drawn between municipal corporations and commercial corporations. Secretary Fisher maintains that the aim of the federal conservation policy with respect to government-owned coal lands is to insure for the public an abundant supply at prices which will yield a fair return and no more upon the capital invested in mining and handling the coal.

The leasing system, says Mr. Fisher, is the only method for the private exploitation of government-owned coal lands which can protect the public. By retaining the title in its own hands and properly conditioning the lease it will be possible to protect the public from extortion.

Such leases, he says, will retain in the hands of the federal government a certain amount of supervision to make sure that the city will actually develop the coal without waste, and with due regard to the miners; also provide that all the transactions of the city be given the fullest publicity to prevent any abuse, and to keep the federal government and the general public fully informed as to just how legislation of this character is operating in actual practice.

PORT OF BOSTON

Sailed

Strs Canadian (Br), Liverpool; Melrose, Baltimore; tugs Eureka, Newport; H A Mathis, Gloucester, tug fishing schr Elk, yesterday; schrs Sarah L. Davis, Rockland; W O Goodman, Bangor, both prior to 8th; strs Captain Bennett (Nor), Port Antonio; Halifax (Br), Halifax, N. S.; Hawkesbury, C B, and Charlotetown, P E I; City of Augusta, Savannah; Katahdin, Charleston, S C, and Jacksonville; Nantucket, Newport News; Grecian, Philadelphia; H F Dimock, New York; Massachusetts, New York; tugs Coastwise, tug bgs Shenandoah, Hampton Roads; Triton, tug bgs Ports-mouth and Lynn, Newport News; Lykens, Philadelphia, tug bgs Sacon, Marion and Brookside; schrs Mary E H G Dow, Philadelphia; Mary Augusta, Bangor; schr Rebecca H Walls, St John, N B.

Cleared

Strs Halifax (Br), Ellis, Halifax, N. S.; Hawkesbury, C B, and Charlotetown, P E I.
Str Prince George (Br), McKinnon, Yarmouth, N. S.
Str Katahdin, Chichester, Charleston, S C, and Jacksonville.
Str Grecian, Briggs, Philadelphia.
Str Massachusetts, Crowell, New York.
Str City of Bangor, Colby, Bath.
Str Camden, Brown, Bangor.
Str Bay State, Strout, Portland.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

NEW YORK.—Aug. 10, arrd strs Celtic, Liverpool and Queenstown; Lux, Cadiz, Pandoria, Nipe; Artist, New Orleans; Borinquen, San Juan, P. R.; Mathilda, Baltimore; Advance, Colon; Whitgift, Philadelphia; ship Tasmania, Bernitz, Cardiff; bk Ester, Halvorsen, Rio Janeiro.

COASTWISE TRAFFIC

LYNN.—Aug. 9, arrd bgs Henry Endicott, Newport News.

PORTLAND.—Aug. 9, arrd strs North Star, New York; Governor Dingley, Boston for Eastport and St. John, N. B.; bgs H. A. Allyn, Philadelphia; 2 p. m. tug Carlisle, Philadelphia tug bgs Bear Ridge, and left at 5 p. m. for Port Point, for bgs Spring and Yardley, and will call at Rockland for bgs Pocopson, from Bar Harbor.

ROCKLAND.—Aug. 10, arrd strs Bel-fast, Boston for Bangor.

NORFOLK, Aug. 9.—Sld strs Dorchester, Boston and will be due tomorrow.

ACQUSTA, Aug. 9.—In port bgs Easton, from Elizabeth port.

PORTSMOUTH, N H Aug. 9.—Ardd bgs Number Twenty-three, Baltimore.

CHATHAM, Aug. 10.—Pd north strs Massachusetts, New York for Boston. Pd south tugs Eureka, Boston for Newport; Nemasket, tug bgs Passaic, Boston for New York.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 9.—Ardd strs Essex, Providence; Porto Rico, New York. Sailed, strs Howard, Boston; Cretan, Jacksonville via Savannah; Henry Williams, Georgetown, S C, and Charleston.

Pd down Sparrows Point, str Green-bank, for New York.

BEAUFORT, S C, Aug. 9.—Sld, from Chisholm island, schr Wm J. Quillin, Baltimore.

CHARLESTON, S C, Aug. 9.—Ardd, strs Comanche, New York.

Sld, strs Matilda Weems, Baltimore via Georgetown, S C; schrs Helen H. Benedict, New York; Frank E. Swain, New Bedford.

CAPE HENRY, Aug. 9.—Pd in, str Louisiana, Port Arthur for Baltimore.

MAYOR EXPLAINS HIS ATTITUDE

Mayor Fitzgerald makes clear his position in the matter of refusing to authorize the expenditure of \$300,000 for erecting a new municipal lighting plant, or purchasing lighting supplies for the city. He says that as chief executive he would be held responsible for the expenditure of the money, that other improvements are more urgent and that he has not met many citizens who favored change. The position of Commissioner Rourke in the matter has been misrepresented, he says, in that he expressed a preference for a contract with the Rising Sun Company and has never withdrawn that preference.

LARGE COAL AREA TO CHANGE HANDS

JOHNSTOWN, Pa.—The Manor Road Estate & Trust Company, a Philadelphia concern will take over 9157 acres of coal and 1327 acres of surface in Black Lick, Barr, Cambria and Jackson townships, Cambria county, and Buffington and Pine townships, Indiana county, Aug. 1. This means that more than \$1,000,000 will change hands and that new coal towns probably will spring up in the two counties soon.

GRANGE DAY IN PEMBROKE FETE

PEMBROKE, Mass.—This is Grange day in the two hundredth celebration exercises of Pembroke and Hanson. A field day was held at Mayflower grove at Bryantville. There was speaking by workers of the organization, including State Lecturer E. F. Richardson.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance notice and is subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND
Sailings from New York
Rochambeau, for Havre..... Aug. 10
Verona, for Naples-Genoa..... Aug. 10
Washington, for Bremen..... Aug. 10
Russia, for Rotterdam..... Aug. 10
California, for Glasgow..... Aug. 10
Vol. Louis, for Southampton..... Aug. 10
Minneapolis, for London..... Aug. 10
Olympic, for Southampton..... Aug. 10
Campanella, for Rotterdam..... Aug. 10
Campanella, for Bremen..... Aug. 10
United States, for Copenhagen..... Aug. 10
Citic, for Liverpool..... Aug. 10
La Lorraine, for Havre..... Aug. 10
America, for Hamburg..... Aug. 10
Grecian, for Bremen..... Aug. 10
Berlin, for Bremen..... Aug. 10
Koenig Albert, for Gibraltar-Naples..... Aug. 10
Queen, for Naples-Genoa..... Aug. 10
Canada, for Naples..... Aug. 10
New York, for Southampton..... Aug. 10
Minneapolis, for Southampton..... Aug. 10
Olympic, for Southampton..... Aug. 10
Finland, for Dover-Antwerp..... Aug. 10
Chicago, for Rotterdam..... Aug. 10
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen..... Aug. 10
Potsdam, for Rotterdam..... Aug. 10
Martha Washington, for Naples-Tripoli..... Aug. 10
Mauritania, for Liverpool..... Aug. 10
Vernia, for Gibraltar..... Aug. 10
Adriatic, for Liverpool..... Aug. 10
Madonna, for Naples..... Aug. 10
France, for Havre..... Aug. 10
Cincinnati, for Hamburg..... Aug. 10
Kursk, for Rotterdam..... Aug. 10
Dion, for Southampton..... Aug. 10
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for Bremen..... Aug. 10
Cronprinz, for Liverpool..... Aug. 10
Majestic, for Southampton..... Aug. 10
Minnetonka, for London..... Aug. 10
St. Paul, for Southampton..... Aug. 10
Zealand, for Dover-Antwerp..... Aug. 10

Sailings from Boston
Numidian, for Glasgow..... Aug. 9
Canadian, for Liverpool..... Aug. 10
Cymric, for Liverpool..... Aug. 10
West Point, for Liverpool via Norfolk..... Aug. 10
Lacania, for Liverpool..... Aug. 10
Belmont, for Liverpool..... Aug. 10
Parisian, for Glasgow..... Aug. 10
Soprano, for Liverpool..... Aug. 10
Arabic, for Liverpool..... Aug. 10
Sachsen, for Liverpool..... Aug. 10
Winifreda, for Liverpool..... Aug. 10

Sailings from Philadelphia
Haverford, for Liverpool..... Aug. 10
Marquette, for Antwerp..... Aug. 10
Saxonia, for Liverpool..... Aug. 10
Merion, for Liverpool..... Aug. 10
Anand, for Mediterranean ports..... Aug. 10
Memnonia, for Antwerp..... Aug. 10

Sailings from Montreal
Teutonic, for Liverpool..... Aug. 10
Ansonia, for Southampton..... Aug. 10
Hibernia, for Liverpool..... Aug. 10
Albania, for Southampton..... Aug. 10
Laurentic, for Liverpool..... Aug. 10
Royal George, for Bristol..... Aug. 10
Laurens, for Liverpool..... Aug. 10
Lake Champlain, for Bristol..... Aug. 10
Acacia, for Southampton..... Aug. 10
Meganitic, for Liverpool..... Aug. 10

Sailings from Rotterdam
New Amsterdam, for New York..... Aug. 10
Noordam, for New York

Stocks Make Good Gains, Closing Near Top

BUSINESS LIGHT ALTHOUGH PRICES GENERALLY FIRM

Good Crop Report Has Comparatively Little Effect—Canadian Pacific Establishes New High Record

LOCALS ARE STEADY

Developments of the week have been favorable for business and stock market operations. The most important factor was the government crop report. Market traders could scarcely wish for anything more favorable to bullish operations than the official statement showing condition of the cereal crops.

The activity noted in the iron, steel and other industries for some time past continues and there is greater confidence indicated. And yet stocks have not indicated a disposition to move upward to the extent hoped for by those on the long side of the market. The market is strong, but the volume of trading is very light. Consequently the idea has been expressed that any extensive profit taking would likely cause a substantial decline.

Opening prices in New York today were slightly above last night's closing. Canadian Pacific was a strong feature, advancing to a new high record during the early sales. Louisville & Nashville also was in good demand. The tone at the end of the first half hour was strong. Local stocks showed some improvement, Quincy making the most advance during the early trading.

The New York market became broader and more active toward the close and further advances were made. Canadian Pacific opened up 1 1/2 at 279, receded fractionally and then advanced to 280. Louisville & Nashville opened up 1/4 at 104 and moved up about 2 points further. Northern Pacific opened up 1/4 at 130, receded fractionally and then improved more than a point. "Sox" opened up 1/4 at 154 1/2 and advanced more than a point. New York Central opened unchanged at 117 1/2 and crossed 119.

Reading opened up 1/4 at 171 1/2 and after receding a good fraction moved up more than a point. Union Pacific opened up 1/4 at 172 1/2 and sold above 173. Steel opened up 1/4 at 72 1/2 and after sagging off fractionally advanced to 72 3/4. Atlantic Coast Line had a gain of 3 points over Friday's closing price. The closing was strong.

Old Colony Mining on the local exchange opened up 1/4 at 7 1/2 and rose more than a point. Mayflower opened up 1/4 at 10 and advanced a point further. Quincy opened up 1/4 at 91 1/2 and improved fractionally. Butte and Superior was in good demand.

LONDON—The stock exchange markets today were quiet on account of the week-end and advance settlement adjustments. A firm tone prevailed notwithstanding. Gilt-edged investments were heavy and home rails reflected in firmness a preponderance of buying orders.

American railway shares held steady at about New York parity. Canadian Pacific was a strong feature and Grand Trunk improved on the betterment in traffic returns.

Quietness obtained in the foreign department. Mines showed a good inquiry. The continental bourses closed quiet.

INACTIVE SECURITIES

Symbol	High	Low	Ask	Bid
American Glue Co.	145.00	145.00	145.00	145.00
American Thread Co.	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Arlington Mills	119.00	121.00	121.00	119.00
B. & O. R. R.	148.00	148.00	148.00	148.00
Bongles Shoe Co.	94.00	96.00	96.00	94.00
Heywood Bros. & Wakefield	103.00	106.00	106.00	103.00
Kirby Lumber Co.	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00
Laurel Montpelier	91.00	93.00	93.00	91.00
Marconi Wireless of America	7.25	8.00	8.00	7.25
Massachusetts Real Estate	30.00	40.00	40.00	30.00
Pepper Manufacturing Co.	35.75	36.25	36.25	35.75
Reed Shoe Co.	90.00	100.00	100.00	90.00
Swift & Co. S.	100.00	100.75	100.75	100.00
United States Envelope	105.00	105.00	105.00	105.00
do do do do do	112.50	120.00	120.00	112.50
United Zinc Co.	2.50	3.50	3.50	2.50

HARRIMAN POLICY

NEW YORK—The important part of Judge Lovett's statement concerning the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific earnings exhibit the past 12 months was that the shopmen's strike had not cost half as much as he had expected. The management is gratified that the strike has not cost as much as expected, but if it had cost far more than expected there would be no wavering in the policy of the company.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Today and tomorrow, showers; not much change in temperature; moderate to brisk south winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Showers today and tomorrow; moderate to brisk south winds.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a. m. temperature yesterday, 75.5-24.

IN OTHER CITIES

City	High	Low
New York	72	62
Buffalo	72	62
Nantucket	72	62
Washington	72	62
Philadelphia	72	62
San Francisco	72	62
Portland, Me.	72	62

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises: 4:40 High water, 8:37 a. m., 9:05 p. m. Length of day: 14.07

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

Symbol	Open	High	Low	Last
Amalgamated	82 1/2	83	82 1/2	83
All-Chal 1st pf.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Am Ar Chem	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Am Ar Chem pf.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Am Best Sugar	71	71 1/2	71	71 1/2
Am Can.	40 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2
Am Can pf.	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
Am Ctr Fndry	59 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2
Am Ice	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Am Loco	43 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2
Am Loco pf.	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Am Lined Oil	14	14 1/2	14	14 1/2
Am Lined Oil pf.	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Am Smelting	83 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2
Am Smelting pf.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Am Sugar	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am Steel Fndry	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Am T & T	145 1/2	146	145 1/2	146
Am T & T pf.	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Anacostia	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Atchafalaya	108 1/2	109	108 1/2	109
At Coast Line	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2
Beth Steel	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Batoplas	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Bat & Ohio	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Brooklyn Union	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2
B. R. T.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
China	33 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2
Crescent Carpet Co.	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Con Gas	31	31	31	31
Con Gas pf.	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2
Central Leather	27	27 1/2	27	27 1/2
Chas. & Ohio	81 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2
Chas. & Ohio pf.	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Con Products	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Chl M & S	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Chl M & S pf.	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2
Denver	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Del & Hudson	169 1/2	170	169 1/2	170
Erie	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Erie pf.	64	64	64	64
Goldfield	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Gen Electric	182 1/2	182 1/2	182 1/2	182 1/2
Gen Electric pf.	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2
Harvester	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Inspiration	19	19	19	19
Ill Central	131 1/2	132 1/2	131 1/2	132 1/2
Int Marine	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Int Marine pf.	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Int Marine pf.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Int Paper	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Kan City	26	26	26	26
Kan & Tex	28	28 1/2	28	28 1/2
Laclede Gas	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
L & N	164 1/2	164 1/2	164 1/2	164 1/2
Lehigh Valley	172 1/2	172 1/2	172 1/2	172 1/2
L. W. & Co. 2d pf.	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Miami	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
May Company	79	81 1/2	79	81 1/2
Missouri Pacific	37 1/2	38	37 1/2	38
Mex Petroleum Co.	37 1/2	38	37 1/2	38
M. & P. & S. M.	152 1/2	153 1/2	152 1/2	153 1/2
N. A. Electric	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Nat Biscuit	136 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2
Nevada	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
N. Y. Central	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H.	137	137	137	137
Norfolk & Western	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Norfolk & Western	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Northern Pacific	131 1/2	132 1/2	131 1/2	132 1/2
Ontario & Western	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Pacific Mail	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Pacific T & M	50	50 1/2	50	50 1/2
Pennsylvania	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Pittsburgh	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Pittsburgh	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Pittsburgh	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
P. C. & S. L.	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Pressed Steel Car	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Pub Serv Corp	120	120	120	120
Pullman	162 1/2	162 1/2	162 1/2	162 1/2
R. I. Steel	36	36	36	36
Ray Co.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Reading	171 1/2	171 1/2	171 1/2	171 1/2
Reading pf.	90	90	90	90
Republic Steel	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Republic Steel pf.	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Rock Island	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Rock Island pf.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Seaboard A. L. pf.	53 1/2	54	53 1/2	54
Sears Roebuck	206 1/2	206 1/2	206 1/2	206 1/2
Shenandoah	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Shenandoah pf.	57	57	57	57
Southern Pacific	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Southern Ry	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Southern Ry pf.	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
St. L. & F. 2d pf.	36	36	36	36
Standard Milling	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Studebaker	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Studebaker pf.	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Tennessee Copper	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Texas Pacific	23	23	23	23
The Texas Co.	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
Third Ave.	36	36	36	36
U. S. L. & W.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Union Pacific	173 1/2	173 1/2	173 1/2	173 1/2
Union Pacific pf.	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
U. S. Inv. pf.	63	63	63	63
U. S. Realty & L.	84	84 1/2	84	84 1/2
U. S. Steel	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
U. S. Steel pf.	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
U. S. Steel pf.	62	62	62	62
U. S. Steel pf.	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
U. S. Steel pf.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Westinghouse	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Westinghouse pf.	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Western Union	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Wisconsin Cent	61	61	61	61
Woolworth	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2

NEW YORK STOCKS (Continued)

Central	117 1/2	119 1/2	117 1/2	119
N H & I	137	138	137	138
N H & I Western	118 1/4	119 1/4	118 1/4	119
North American	130	131	129 1/2	130
North American	130	131	129 1/2	130
Norfolk & Western	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Office Mail	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Office T & T	50	50 1/2	50	50 1/2
Office T & T	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Old Gas	118	118 1/2	118	118 1/2
Old Gas	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Old Gas	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
O. & S. L.	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Steel Steel Car	36 1/2	37	36 1/2	37
Steel Corp	120	120	120	120
Steel Corp	162	162 1/2	162	162 1/2
Steel Corp	36	36	36	36
Steel Corp	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Steel Corp	173 1/2	173 1/2	173 1/2	173 1/2
Steel 1st pf.	90	90	90	90
Steel 2nd pf.	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Steel 3rd pf.	88 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2
Steel Island	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Steel Island	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Steel A. P.	53 1/2	54	53 1/2	54
Steel A. P.	206 1/2	206 1/2	205 1/2	206 1/2
Steel A. P.	105 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2
Steel S & S	57	57	57	57
Steel S & S	111 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2	112 1/2
Steel S & S	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2
Steel S & S	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Steel S & S	36	36	36	36
Steel S & S	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Steel S & S	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Steel S & S	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Steel S & S	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Steel S & S	23	23	23	23
Steel S & S	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
Steel S & S	36	36	36	36
Steel S & S	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Steel S & S	172 1/2	173 1/2	171 1/2	172 1/2
Steel S & S	63	63	63	63
Steel S & S	84	84 1/2	84	84 1/2
Steel S & S	72 1/2	72 1/2	71	72 1/2
Steel S & S	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Steel S & S	62	62	61 1/2	62
Steel S & S	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Steel S & S	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Steel S & S	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Steel S & S	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Steel S & S	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Steel S & S	61	61	61	61

Latest Market Reports :: Investment News

PROSPERITY OF THE GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY IS MARKED

More Than Seventeen Per Cent Earned on Common Stock—Share Price Has Had Big Leap Forward

LIBERAL DIVIDENDS

Recently, attention was called to the fact that the purchaser of General Electric in 1907 had seen an appreciation in his shares of 90 points in five years. The purchaser of General Chemical as recently as 1909 has done even better. In 1907 Chemical sold at 50 and at the same price in the following year. In 1909 it sold at 61; on Friday it sold at 215, the highest price on record.

The semi-annual report for the first six months of 1912 was recently issued and shows that the net earnings for that period were over \$2,000,000 against \$1,750,000 for the corresponding period of the previous year. The net profits were \$1,352,751 against \$1,103,308, and the surplus for common dividends was \$740,000, the same as last year, as the amount charged off for plant and investment was \$200,000 against less than \$100,000 in the first six months of 1911.

The company is earning at the present time at the rate of 17.3 per cent on the common stock. The regular dividend rate on the common is 6 per cent a year, but two years ago a 10 per cent dividend was paid, and this year 5 per cent in stock has been distributed. It is the policy of the company to keep the dividend rate at 6 per cent and to make extra distributions in stock, which keeps the cash resources intact.

General Chemical is run on the principle of a dollar for property and a dollar for stockholders. During the period from 1907 to 1911 inclusive the net earnings of the company have aggregated \$9,000,000, of which one half has been put back into the property. New construction has taken \$7,000,000, repairs \$5,000,000 and \$3,000,000 has been charged off plant account. Now the last six months add \$2,000,000 more to earnings and nearly \$3,000,000 has been put back into property.

The business of the company has increased greatly since the beginning of 1909, the largest in its history. This, combined with the benefits which have been derived from large expenditures for construction and the introduction of economies has made for a large increase in the profits and large dividends for the common stockholders.

Net earnings, repairs, new construction and net profits for the period since Jan. 1, 1901, have been as follows:

	Net earnings	Repairs	New cons.	Net profits
1901	\$2,500,000	\$300,000	\$1,000,000	\$3,800,000
1902	2,600,000	415,514	706,073	3,721,587
1903	2,801,354	443,870	570,907	3,816,131
1904	1,788,822	352,979	329,667	2,471,468
1905	2,771,645	420,488	608,747	3,800,880
1906	2,829,870	822,058	642,023	4,293,951
1907	2,244,910	598,398	775,947	3,619,255
1908	1,830,002	403,859	138,308	2,372,169
1909	3,094,358	380,511	635,135	4,110,004
1910	4,371,035	547,896	1,421,948	6,340,879
1911	3,921,337	600,307	860,090	5,381,734
1912*	2,043,421	284,540	436,129	2,764,090

*Six months.
The net profits for the first six months of the present year compare very favorably with those of the full years prior to 1909. The amount charged off plant and for profit-sharing and other accounts, the surplus after preferred dividends, per cent earned on the common and dividends paid on the common since Jan. 1, 1901, have been as follows:

	Charged off	Bel. for	Earned on	Paid on
1901	\$108,523	\$642,679	\$6,086	4%
1902	200,143	673,448	9,069	4%
1903	215,978	371,008	5,011	5
1904	2,285,909	429,139	5,779	5
1905	320,425	741,985	10,991	5
1906	181,963	538,826	7,277	5
1907	420,111	429,723	5,986	4
1908	235,312	331,825	4,447	4
1909	370,448	1,094,244	14,349	3
1910	1,273,088	1,273,241	10,092	3
1911	402,923	2,268,057	15,377	3
1912*	237,601	740,061	8,055	8

*Six months.
The dividends in 1910 and 1912 include 30 per cent in stock in the former year and 5 per cent in stock in the present year. Counting these the average dividends on the common for the period has been about 5 per cent a year. In addition to this, common stockholders were given the right to subscribe to 10 per cent of their holdings this year of new common stock at par, which gave them valuable rights. The preferred stockholders also received the right to subscribe to the same proportion of new preferred at par.

A BIG POWER PLANT

NEW YORK—Within a year the power plant being pushed to completion on the Mississippi at Keokuk, Iowa, will be in operation and St. Louis will be receiving 60,000 horsepower. This plant, when machinery is installed to full capacity, will generate 300,000 horsepower and will be the largest in the country. It will develop three times as much power as now required for all manufacturing purposes in Iowa, more than is used in Missouri, and one-third as much as is used in Illinois, including Chicago. The generating units will be the largest ever placed in a hydro-electric station.

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN
NEW YORK—J. E. Mubfield, vice-president and general manager of Kansas City Southern, has resigned.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES POPULAR AS INVESTMENTS

Stability of Earnings and Higher Yield Have Drawn Attention to This Class of Stocks and Bonds Recently—Bright Outlook

NEW YORK—Bond houses report that the bond trade at present is decidedly apathetic, as has been the case for some weeks past, and the indications are that little of importance will develop during the next few weeks to stimulate much activity in this direction. Notwithstanding the fact that the bond trade as a whole is quiet, it is said, that the demand for public utility issues continues good.

In this connection attention is called to the fact that preferred stocks and bonds of gas, electric, street railway and power companies, as a rule, yield a higher rate of interest than do those of many other organizations. At the same time it is asserted that the stability of earning power has figured most prominently in bringing about the marked popularity that now exists among investors for the preferred stocks and bonds of our public service corporations.

During the past few weeks, or say, the last couple of months, American Light & Traction stocks have enjoyed an unusual rise in the market; the New York Railways income has also advanced substantially; Cities Service stocks have both risen several points, while numerous other public utility issues have followed suit. This improvement in prices is attributed entirely to the excellent record of operating results that is now being shown by utility properties as a whole, and not to any important new developments that may be pending which ordinarily would influence the taking on of additional amounts of such securities.

It will be recalled that the Cleveland railway recently authorized an increase in its capital stock by \$3,014,920, stockholders being given the option of subscribing for the new stock on the basis of 20 per cent on present holdings. Interest in this property has been very high, and the entire issue will be subscribed for without delay. The property is giving such an excellent account of itself that there is little to fear on the part of investors in its stocks or bonds. If this offering is as favorable as it is confidently expected it will be, a little later on it is proposed to issue another \$5,000,000 or so of new stock for the purpose of retiring bonds of the Cleveland Electric Company which mature early next year.

During the past year there has been unusual activity in the development of new power propositions for the purpose of serving street railway and electric companies, as well as industrial enterprises. Each new company that has had securities to offer for subscription

has met with little difficulty in disposing of them for the purpose of financing its needs. Pacific Gas and Electric Company now has several hundred men in the field on its latest new power development on the Bear river in Placer county, Cal. It is proposed to expend about \$5,000,000 on the new project which will add 100,000-horsepower to the company's present capacity. It is stated that the demand for power has never been so great as to compel the company to enter upon this latest undertaking and it is practically assured that there will be immediate demand for the entire output of additional power as soon as it is developed. Financing for the work now under way has already been accomplished.

For some time past active power developments have taken place throughout the South and many others are said to be under contemplation. This result has been brought about largely by the consolidation of a number of important street railway and electric systems throughout different sections of the South and Southwest.

For some years it was impossible for our public utility companies to expand at a satisfactory rate by reason of the fact that it was difficult to obtain the necessary funds to carry on improvement and addition projects which otherwise might have been undertaken. Sentiment toward such companies, however, has experienced such a radical change during the past few years as to render it possible for almost any undertaking in the utility field. Stocks and bonds are disposed of with such comparative ease that public utility companies are well supplied with funds to finance all necessary improvements and carry to completion other important plans that may be contemplated.

As has been stated heretofore the earnings and margin of safety over dividend and interest requirements of the public utility organizations have presented so favorable an exhibit as to induce the public to risk its spare funds in the purchase of such securities. Prominent bond experts and public utility interests predict that the demand for this class of securities will improve from year to year. For some time past there has been a tendency on the part of investors to dispose of railroad stocks and bonds and reinvest their surplus funds in public utility securities. Viewed from nearly every angle the outlook for public utilities in the future is more favorable than ever before.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Turpentine is dull with prices again lower in sympathy with a weaker Savannah market and the spot quotation has been further reduced to 44c ex-yard.

Rosin—A quiet and featureless market is reported but the general undertone is fairly steady, and quotations are without important change. The New York Commercial quotations:

Common \$6.35, Gen Sam E \$6.65, graded B \$6.70, D \$7, E \$7.15, F \$7.35, G \$7.40, H \$7.45, I \$7.50, K \$7.60, M \$7.70, N \$7.85, WG \$8.15, WV \$8.30.

Tar and pitch—The market is dull and uninteresting with quotations nominally unchanged at \$5.50 to \$5.75 for tar and \$4.45 for pitch.

LIVERPOOL—Turpentine spirits, 32s. 6d.; rosins, common, 16s. 3d.

LONDON—Turpentine weak at 31s. 3d. American standard quiet at 10s. 6d. Rosin, American fine, quiet at 10s. 6d.

WILMINGTON—Rosin steady; good, \$6.20; spirits, machine, firm at 41½c. Turpentine firm at \$2.10; hard, \$3.25; soft, \$4.75; virgin, \$4.75.

SAVANNAH—Spirits turpentine firm at 41c. Receipts 750, exports 816, stock 37,189. Rosin firm. Receipts 2900, exports 7834, stock 111,175. Prices: WW, \$7.70; WG, \$7.35; N, \$7.75; M, \$8.00; @7.10; K, \$8.60; @6.90; I, \$6.70; @6.75; H, \$6.65; @6.70; G, \$6.60; @6.65; F, \$6.55; @6.65; E, \$6.50; @6.55; D, \$6.45; B, \$6.40.

WATER POWER DEVELOPMENT

CHICAGO—Active management of the Minneapolis General Electric Company, which was purchased from Stone & Webster some time ago, was assumed Aug. 1 by H. M. Byllesby & Co. The company will proceed to develop 35,000 hydro-electric power on the St. Croix river above the present 20,000-horsepower development at Taylors Falls.

Also the company contemplates further water power development on the Mississippi river amounting to approximately 80,000 horsepower, which would give a total of not less than 100,000 hydro-electric horsepower, including several smaller developments, available to Minneapolis and St. Paul and vicinity. The properties at Minneapolis and St. Paul will be connected by transmission lines and the water power of the Consumers Power Company at Cannon Falls and Mankato will be tied in by a transmission line running south from St. Paul.

COAST TO COAST TRADE PLANS

NEW YORK—In placing contracts with William Cramp & Sons Ship & Engine Building Company of Philadelphia for four steamers, W. R. Grace & Co. have made extensive plans for development of coast-to-coast trade upon opening of the Panama canal. These steamers will be of 10,000 tons each, 405 feet long, and 54 feet beam. On their completion about July, 1913, a fortnightly sailing will be inaugurated between New York and San Francisco from each port. With addition of three steamers building in England and destined for the New York and South American west coast trade, via the Straits of Magellan, the fleet of Grace & Co. will number 16.

Vice-President Bouvier, of W. R. Grace & Co., says of the future of South American trade: "The ore trade, principally from Peru, Bolivia, and Chile, has increased about 100 per cent in the last two years. The nitrate carrying remains about constant. But a large development of cocoa exportations from Ecuador may be looked for, because of the great increase in its use in this country, as a beverage, and in manufacture of candy."

The first action of the firm in matter of American ship construction is expected to do much to stimulate ship-building industry, hampered as it is by wages 30 per cent higher than paid in British yards, where steel entering into construction costs more than it does in this country. And in connection with proposed free trade for coastwise native shipping, it is a first indication of possibilities of expansion of trade awaiting American bottoms.

FREIGHT CARS IN GREATER DEMAND

NEW YORK—On Aug. 1 the net surplus of idle cars in the United States and Canada was 56,510, compared with 68,922 two weeks before, a decrease of 12,412. The number of idle cars, or gross surplus, was 65,904, compared with 78,380, while the shortage increased from 6407 to 9294.

In two weeks ended Aug. 1 the surplus of box cars decreased from 32,393 to 28,034 and the surplus of coal cars from 15,420 to 11,964. There was a general increase in shortage of flat cars, while there was little change in the number of miscellaneous cars.

Decreases, as may be expected at this time of year, were quite general, and there were very few sections reporting an increase of idle cars. This latest report called a halt in the gradual accumulation of unloaded cars in the Northwest. In that section a decrease of about 3000 cars was shown, denoting the beginning of crop movement. From now on the surplus there will be rapidly taken up. There was, likewise, a considerable shrinkage in surpluses in the middle West, where a heavier demand for box cars played the greatest part in bringing down totals. Montana, Wyoming and Nebraska had the nearest approach to absolute necessity for cars in any section. The surplus was only 34. At this time last year there were many more cars on hand in those states.

There was little change in New England or the middle Atlantic states. Pacific coast territory, with a total of over 10,000 cars, had the largest number of any section.

MARKET OPINIONS

J. S. Bache & Co., New York: The market is apparently devoid of much speculative tendencies. Money is receiving careful consideration, and money prices here must advance as the movement of commerce grows greater. This fact is having a tendency to curtail speculation as a fully employed commercial money market is not in position to furnish funds for large margin operations.

Wiggin & Elwell, Boston: The market shows an upward trend but the progress toward higher prices is disappointingly slow. Large financial interests are, at the moment, not particularly aggressive in advancing prices. We think stocks should be purchased on favorable recessions and reasonable profits accepted.

Thompson, Towle & Co., Boston: In taking railroad earnings as an index of business, it should be remembered that they reflect conditions in the past. In so far as the big decreases in surplus for June and 1912 shown by the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific resulted from increased rentals, taxes and interest charges, the same causes are still operating to keep down profits. Most of the loss, however, was due to decreased revenues, and to extraordinary expenses imposed by protective measures in connection with strikes and a severe winter. Both companies are now entering a period of big earnings, which should involve only normal operating expenses.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: Generally speaking, we consider that it is still too early for the initiation of any broad movement, but conditions making for a general upward swing are steadily solidifying.

PENNSYLVANIA'S RAIL ORDERS
PHILADELPHIA—Pennsylvania railroad, which gave orders for 155,000 tons of steel rails for 1912 delivery, is specifying more freely than in early part of the year. The reports that the original order had been increased are unfounded. Every few weeks the company gives notice to the mills to roll a few thousand tons of rails and these notices are mistaken for new or additional orders.

NO INDICATION OF CHECK TO HIGHER PRICES FOR BEEF

Asserted That United States Is Falling Behind in Its Ability to Produce and Protect Cattle

VIEW OF THE TRADE

NEW YORK—An advance to \$10.25 a hundred for cattle does not indicate the limit of values. Cost may reach \$11 before reaction set in, according to trade authorities. Government figures for live-stock receipts at 13 western markets for June show decline. Packing house products shipped from Chicago in June total 56,000,000 pounds less than June, 1911, while exports of food livestock have been reduced three fifths, from 41,131 to 16,343 head, since June, 1911.

Cattle export has lost nine tenths since June a year ago (2389 in June, 1912), compared with 23,712 in June, 1911. Similarly, the figures for hogs and sheep are less than a year previously, though larger shipments of hogs and sheep for fiscal year of June 30, 1912, have somewhat increased total meat exports for that fiscal year (1911, \$146,105,921; 1912, \$151,907,017, a 4 per cent increase).

A leading packing interest says: "The case of cattle the country is falling behind in ability to produce and protect. South America is far superior to us in protection, and as in the case of intensive farming, which we are only beginning to appreciate, we might well imitate other races. Argentina and other South American countries, by making impossible the slaughter of cattle under five years old, and by protecting the female, furnish a sound example. Present cost of meat to American consumers is not the result of monopoly. We have fewer cattle, because we do not wait for them to grow to proper years. In the dairy centers, the milk being more profitable to the farmer than expense of rearing the calf, the calf is sacrificed, and the national waste in this respect is enormous. Again, the survivors are poorer than they should be, or used to be. To this is added the cost of food. With corn at present prices, meat must necessarily share in the advance of commodities."

"For similar reasons our export trade in meat is almost nil, compared with ratios of the past and with what should be our possibilities. Our supremacy will inevitably pass to Argentina, unless corrective measures are soon taken."

"American capital is wisely seeking there a control of the future situation. Besides two local companies, the English have developed the Smithfield, Argentina, the River Plata or Campana, and the Las Palmas companies. But the United States has the Sulzberger & Sons Company, Swift & Company and the National Packing Company known as La Blanca, control the bulk of the business, ship in 15 to 20 days to London, sell at less prices there than here, reduce expenses enormously by the new processes of chilling instead of freezing the carcass, and when the old-line butcher of England who insists upon the hoof animal rather than the carcass passes available on the whole, in spite of some adverse conditions. Crops in general are magnificent, the best in many years if not in all time. One reason why Atchison has been doing relatively better than many of its neighbors is that the bulk of its tonnage is through freight, and long haul pays best."

ANTHRACITE COAL OUTPUT SMALLER

NEW YORK—Anthracite production for the year to date is still almost 8,000,000 tons less than in the same period in 1911. Added to the 5,000,000 tons stored last year, this brings the total shortage thus far in 1912 up to about 13,000,000 tons.

Operators will make a further effort to make up the deficiency in the present month, but as the mines were worked at capacity last month, a serious shortage is inevitable. Reports from practically all fields say that continued lack of labor and petty strikes are seriously hampering production. A breaker of the Girard-Mammoth Coal Company in Schuylkill county, Pa., was destroyed by fire on Tuesday; this alone means a curtailment of anthracite production of over 1,500,000 tons.

There is an extraordinary demand for all domestic sizes of hard coal. Dealers cannot nearly supply the heavy demand for stove, and supply of egg is hardly any better. Bituminous companies are of opinion that the trade will improve in the near future. The movement of contract coal is better and the soft coal trade has already commenced to display a firmer tone. The quantity of coal on the tracks is said to have been reduced greatly. It is now conceded that there will be a shortage of rolling stock as soon as the crop movement sets in, resulting in a hardening of prices.

CANADIAN HARVESTS BEGUN
NEW YORK—Although Canadian harvests will not be in full swing until the middle of August, some earlier districts are now cutting oats and barley. These two crops with winter and spring wheat make a total area of approximately 22,000,000 acres to be harvested not later than the end of September, aggregating 650,000,000 bushels of grain.

BONDS

Our "Monthly Digest of California Securities" mailed on request Correspondence invited.
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INCREASE OF DIVIDEND FOR SOUTHERN RAILWAY LIKELY

Many Believe That Larger Disbursement Will Be Made but Period of Rejuvenation Is Not Over and Company Needs Improvements

Many Wall street people expect to see the dividend on Southern railway's \$60,000,000 preferred stock increased from 4 per cent to 5 per cent when the directors meet the latter part of this month.

It is highly probable, however, that there are no stronger grounds for the assumption than the fact that the road had a very profitable year to June 30 last. While the reasoning is good, the directors may have reasons of their own for a postponement of such action.

For some time now, the Southern railway directorate has been in a position to restore the preferred dividend to the limited rate of 5 per cent, the disbursement from 1902 to 1909 inclusive.

In the late fiscal year for instance, the balance after charges was somewhere near \$7,000,000, or over 11½ per cent on the issue. For 1911 the sum was \$6,670,000, or 11.1 per cent. The 1910 year resulted in a profit of about \$5,770,000, or 8.2 per cent and 1909 produced \$5,589,385, or practically 8 per cent. During these four years the average balance after charges was equal to 7.85 per cent for the preferred, a percentage which would seem to justify the payment of 5 per cent were mere size of the margin of safety over requirements an all-determining factor.

But before 1908, Southern railway's record was anything but a favorable one. From 1901 to 1907 its aggregate surplus after charges was \$27,000,000, of which \$17,000,000 was paid out in dividends. The rapidly increasing traffic on the road's lines admittedly required practically every dollar of that sum for improvements and betterments, work that could not safely be capitalized as the financial structure was already very heavy.

Results of such a policy were not long in asserting themselves. In 1907, of every \$100 receipts, costs of conducting transportation, general and traffic expenses consumed \$45.60. In 1901, the cost was \$36.20. In 1903 the road earned a balance after charges of \$3,500,000 and improved every year up to 1906, when

\$5,220,066 was reported. In 1907 the best it could do was \$2,300,000 and in 1908 things looked pretty lean for the company when it produced only \$400,000, or less than 1 per cent for its preferred.

In the meantime the Southern railway directors had been financing through bonds which they were forced to sell at 80 cents on the dollar, and the German market failed to absorb them so that the underwriters could make a profit even at that price. Because of such costly and difficult financing, the company piled up a tremendous bond discount item on the debit side of its balance sheet. This has been steadily written down until the close of the 1911 fiscal year saw the item reduced to \$1,688,000.

Without going too deeply into the process of renovation that has taken place in the property since 1907, it may be pointed out that in the late fiscal year, costs of transportation, general and traffic expenses absorbed 40.4 per cent of gross earnings, or \$4.20 per \$100 of receipts higher than the costs in 1901. Yet Southern's property as measured by expansion in gross earnings has been something remarkable since that time compared with the general trend of railroad earnings throughout the country. Gross earnings from \$31,600,000 in 1909 to \$63,600,000 in the late fiscal year, a gain of over 23 per cent.

Aside from this, Southern railway has today only 336 miles of second track out of over 7000 miles operated. All of which is not intended as an argument against an increase from 4 per cent to 5 per cent in the dividend, jumping requirements from \$2,400,000 to \$3,000,000 per annum, but rather to show that "all is not gold that glitters." While the road is able to show 11.6 per cent for its \$60,000,000 preferred, resuscitation has hardly yet been completed. The directors have an excellent reason to keep the dividend rate at 4 per cent a little longer, particularly so in view of a probable cotton crop this year of only 12,500,000 bales, as compared with 16,200,000 last year.

HEAVY TRAFFIC FOR ATCHISON

CHICAGO—Atchison's business for four weeks of July increased 12 per cent the first week, 15 per cent the second, 20 per cent the third and 24 per cent the fourth. Since then business has kept right up. July loadings showed increases of 1000 cars of grain, 2500 cars of miscellaneous freight and considerable lumber and oil. There was a 20 per cent decrease in refrigerator freight on account of the California freeze last season, and live stock shipments were slightly off. Operating conditions have been fine except for some washout trouble.

"Officials say grain crops are out of the way and corn prospects continue favorable on the whole, in spite of some adverse conditions. Crops in general are magnificent, the best in many years if not in all time. One reason why Atchison has been doing relatively better than many of its neighbors is that the bulk of its tonnage is through freight, and long haul pays best."

CONFERENCE ON TRANSPORTATION

SEATTLE, Wash.—Representatives of grain dealers and millers on the north Pacific coast have been in conference with railroad officials on the question of more expeditious handling of grain. Crops this season will be the greatest on record. The chief export activity will be through Seattle and Tacoma. The railway officials state that the car supply will be ample, provided millers, dealers and exporters are prompt in unloading cars upon arrival.

ILLINOIS STEEL IS IN THE LEAD

CHICAGO—An eastern steel man says Illinois Steel ranks higher than any other subsidiary of the Steel corporation and stands at the top in every department. Monthly reports showing detailed cost of production in each department satisfy this authority that Illinois Steel continues to lead all other plants in efficiency. One reason for this in his opinion, is perfected organization, which he illustrates with the following story: The superintendent of one department failed to attend a regular "family gathering" in President Buffington's office and at the succeeding meeting the president asked him why. His excuse was that he was testing some important new device on that particular day. Mr. Buffington replied: "If you had your organization properly in hand it would make no difference whether you had been there to supervise the testing or not. You are fined \$30."

A LOUISVILLE MELON RUMOR

A Chicago despatch says that Louisville & Nashville directors intend to recommend an increase in the capital stock by \$40,000,000 to be offered to the stockholders at par.

The road, it is asserted, can well afford to increase its capitalization to \$100,000,000. Louisville has had a most prosperous period. Its prosperity has been such that it could not conveniently do the business offered on its single track system. The plan of the proceeds of the \$40,000,000 of fresh stock is to double track part of the road and make other improvements, in addition to a certain extension.

SUMMER CHANGES OF ADDRESS

Subscribers who are going out of town for the summer months may be supplied with the Monitor either through newsdealer or by mail while absent from the city. Send notice to

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NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

CANADIAN MINISTER OF MARINE BELIEVES IN ASSISTING NAVY

Replying to Deputation in England J. D. Hazen Hopes for System to Keep Trade Routes Open in War

PREDICTION MADE

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—A deputation from the Imperial Maritime League waited on J. D. Hazen, the Canadian minister for marine, at present staying in England, with the object, as Roland Hunt, M. P., said in introducing the deputation, of bringing before the minister the facts that they wished to persuade the government to arm a certain number of merchant ships on each trade route for the protection of the food supply.

They wished to ascertain whether the Canadian government would consider the advisability of arming some of their merchant vessels, because they believed that if they would, it would in all probability have a considerable effect in inducing the government of the United Kingdom to do the same.

Grain Supply Sought

Sir Reginald Pole-Carew, who was also included in the deputation, expressed the opinion that quantities of grain should be stored in England, in order that the nation should not be dependent on transit in the event of an outbreak of war. He expressed the opinion also that it would be a good thing if the Canadian government were to propose to the British government that granaries or elevators should be erected in England, and he would like to see them filled with Canadian wheat. There should, he felt, be a six months' supply of grain in Great Britain, and if this were arranged it would, he considered, stimulate trade between the British Isles and Canada.

Mr. Hazen said in reply that the question of converting merchant vessels into armed cruisers in time of war was one to which the attention of the government of Canada had already been called, and it was one which had been already discussed between the Canadian government and the admiralty authorities since they had come to Britain.

They were, he explained, seeking information on the subject, and he trusted that they would lead to such results as would help to bring about a system which would assist in keeping the trade routes open in case of war. With regard to the question of the storing of grain, Mr. Hazen maintained that it was a matter entirely for the consideration of the government and people of Britain.

Proposal Indorsed

Referring to the proposal that in the event of Canada contributing to the British navy, the contribution should be made as a supplement to what she was doing, this, he declared, he entirely agreed with, and he added that he believed there was a very strong feeling among the people of Canada in favor of the Dominion doing something substantial toward the defense of the empire; and he explained that it was with a view to arriving at a satisfactory method of carrying out that policy, that they were in England to consult the admiralty.

SOUVENIR MUSEUM AT ST. CYR OPENED

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France—The souvenir museum which has been installed in the chapel of Mme. de Maintenon at the military college of St. Cyr was opened recently by the President, M. Fallieres, accompanied by the minister of war, M. Millerand.

The various relics which have been got together connected with former cadets recall feats of arms in many countries, while two old standards belonging to St. Cyr, one of the time of Louis Philippe, and the other of the second empire, adorn the entrance to the chapel. At the close of the opening ceremony M. Millerand reviewed a battalion and two squadrons of St. Cyr cadets.

NORTH LYLE MINE DEVELOPED

(Special to the Monitor)
HOBART, Tas., Aus.—About 8000 tons of ore are being won, per month, from the various levels of the North Lyle mine, while the big mine is sending out from 600 to 700 tons of pyritic ore daily.

NEW CAR ROUTES FOR LONDON ARE TO COST £770,599

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The highways committee are bringing forward a series of schemes for new tramways, and for running trailer cars, in order to link up the tramway system. These schemes will cost £770,599, the most expensive being the one from the Marble Arch to Cricklewood.

No street widenings will be required in connection with the "railless" routes, and the cost of installation is considerably less than that involved in the construction of lines on the overhead and underground system.

The London county council are willing to give a contribution of £350,000 to the St. Paul's scheme, by means of which tramway cars from the south will be able to reach Cheapside going through a tunnel from the city end of the bridge to Cheapside. This tunnel will cost £80,000.

The total cost of the scheme of getting tramways to Cheapside will be £447,000, of which £350,000 will be in respect of the council's contribution to the city corporation, and £97,000 for the actual construction of the tramways and the subway. It is proposed that only £20,000 of the £350,000 contributions shall be charged to the tramways account.

CHINESE GARRISON IN LHASA, TIBET, IS SAID TO BE SAFE

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India—The start of the Dalai Lama on his return journey from India to Lhasa appears to have been the sign for a recrudescence of the fighting between the Chinese and Tibetans.

The present position is difficult to follow, as intrigues among the Tibetans have led to a certain degree of civil war, in which sometimes one party, sometimes the other, has received help from the Chinese, who have so far profited at the present time, far from being in the position of having to surrender, as was probable a short time ago, they have by a successful trial of strength established their foothold in Lhasa that the garrison is said to be safe and well provided for indefinitely.

How this latest action will affect the position remains to be seen when the Dalai Lama reaches his destination, but it is to be hoped that some satisfactory settlement will be made.

DEMAND FOR LAND IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA IS STILL UNABATED

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—The great demand for crown lands in South Australia that has prevailed for some years still continues with unabated vigor. Quite lately the government offered a repurchased estate, subdivided into 53 blocks, in sizes varying from 1031 acres to 103 acres, according to quality, but each sufficient for a family to make a living on. For these 53 blocks there were 371 applicants, all men with the means and knowledge to work the land. This land was sold at from about £5 to £11 per acre, according to quality. It has to be paid for in half-yearly instalments; purchase may be completed in nine years, or may extend over 35 years.

Of ordinary crown lands, 887,462 acres have been disposed of during the last few years in various parts of the state in blocks varying in size from 236 acres to 4447 acres, according to quality, at a rental ranging up to 5½d. per acre, and 2s. 6d. to 20s. per acre purchase-money.

These lands are mostly what are known as "scrub lands" and can be cleared within a few years at a cost of from 15s. to not exceeding £1 per acre. With appliances in use several hundreds of acres can be cleared in one season fit for cropping the succeeding season. Thus the land is revenue-producing almost from the first day of occupation. In some localities the wood can be sold at a profitable price.

LORD BRASSEY AT WALMER CASTLE

(Special to the Monitor)

DEAL, England—Walmer castle was lately the scene of a picturesque ceremony when Lord Brassey, lord warden of the Cinque ports, took up his residence in the ancient fortress. This castle, a wonderful old building in a marvelous state of preservation, has again been made the official residence of the lords warden, a position it had held for several centuries.

Lord Brassey arrived at Deal on this occasion in his yacht, the Sunbeam, and proceeded at once to Walmer castle, where he was received in royal style by detachments of marines, cadets and the ubiquitous boy scouts, as well as all the members and the chairman of the Walmer council.

BLACKBURN CONFERS HONOR UPON MUCH LOVED BRITISH STATESMAN

(Special to the Monitor)

BLACKBURN, Lancashire—The honorary freedom of the borough of Blackburn was conferred lately upon Lord Morley and Sir William Coddington, at a special meeting of the town council held in the assembly room of the town hall. The occasion was marked by full civic honors.

Lord Morley is a native of Blackburn and one that is deeply loved and highly respected, and the conferring of this honor upon him has met with most cordial indorsement from the citizens. The caskets containing the scrolls were presented to the recipients; the design decorating Lord Morley's symbolized wisdom, study and justice.

Lord Morley said that he had first learned his letters in the old Blackburn grammar school, but the topic which he would least desire to handle before a large audience was himself, and while begging them to accept his heart-felt gratitude he yet felt himself to be in a most embarrassing position.

"I have," he said, "in the words of a great man, lived 'long and variously.' You, or your forefathers once did me a great service. That was in the year 1869, when, in the election in this borough, you put me at the bottom of the poll. After that happy non-election 14 years elapsed before I gained a seat in the House of Commons."

Lord Morley went on to say that he wished to banish from the minds of his audience the idea that a man who writes books cannot know men, or possess habits of public business, cannot be useful in Parliament, in cabinets, or in great departments of state. He noted in passing that of the last seven prime ministers five, at least, had made their mark in the writing of books.

Nobody, he said, loved literature more than he does, but action is the word for man, and perhaps for woman. Public life is a grand sphere fit for anybody, and no matter how much a man may think of ease and repose, if he has a good brain, a stout heart, and a persistent temper, public life is the most splendid, incomparable training ground in the world, whether municipal or national, for it strengthens and deepens the sense of public duty and public responsibility, gives a man a wider point of view, teaches the habit of cooperation and enables the worker to throw his mind into the joint stock for some great common purpose.

Speaking on the subject of party politics, it is, Lord Morley said, his opinion, that there is plenty of mischief about party, but there would be more without it. He touched upon the subject of democracy, because nobody makes speeches nowadays without saying something about it. A remark made by the Archbishop of York to the effect that we must remember that democracy had no divine light, had struck him as important. That meant that democracy must show, by the experience of the world, and our own country to begin with, that it is a good and effective form of government.

What, after all, does it depend on? It depends mainly upon a sense of public duty, a sense of responsibility and the capability of the average citizen; also, upon there being a sufficient number of men of leisure who, in a great community, have sufficient time to devote themselves, and throw their energies into working for the public good. After all, he said, it all depends upon people taking proper pains to form opinions rightly, and those opinions may be obtained through fair, candid, and intrepid discussion, when discussion is kept within reason and bounds.

The educated man, he said, among other qualifications, is a man who knows what is evidence and when an assertion is proved and is not proved. For all practical purposes, political and social, an educated man should have also an ardent care for the well-being of his own species and his own countrymen. That is the object of all public life.

RUSSIAN POLICE CONFISCATE FLAG

(Special to the Monitor)

HELSINGFORS, Finland—The extent to which the interference of bureaucracy can be conducted in Russia, has just been illustrated by the confiscation of a Union Jack by the police.

Between the United Kingdom and the Russian empire, there is an entente. Yet the fact that a Union Jack was hoisted at an aquatic tournament to celebrate the victory of an English competitor, was taken advantage of by the police to seize the offending flag. An English lady diver had won one of the competitions open to the foreign guests who had been invited to participate in the contest. It was the attempt to recognize her victory in so simple a way that led to the arbitrary interference of the police.

The incident is in a way an insignificant one, but it illustrates the extent to which the interference of a police force can go when once the authorities have permeated it with this idea.

FINES FOR DRILL ABSENCE

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—Instead of the fines of £5 which have hitherto been imposed in cases of non-attendance at drills under the compulsory service system, it has been decided to fine defaulters 2 shillings for every hour of absence together with the costs of the prosecution.

FREEDOM OF BOROUGH PRESENTED



Viscount Morley of Blackburn, who has been visiting his home city, walking with Viscountess Morley

BRITAIN'S AGREEMENT WITH MARCONI COMPANY DETAILED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The agreement between the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company and the postmaster-general, arranging for the establishment of a chain of wireless stations throughout the British empire, has now been made public.

It has been decided to establish in the first instance a chain of stations connecting the United Kingdom with Australia, via India, and with South Africa, the actual stations being erected in England, Egypt, the East African Protectorate, South Africa, India and Singapore. The Australian government is not taking part in this agreement, but it will proceed independently with the erection of a station communicating with the imperial wireless station at Singapore.

It is laid down that the sites shall be provided by the postmaster-general at the stations mentioned above, the company providing the installations in accordance with specifications to be approved by the postmaster-general. At the end of five years the postmaster-general may, if he desires, require the company to provide installations at any stations within the British empire which he may specify. The cost of each installation is fixed at £20,000.

The postmaster-general reserves the right to use in the stations during the royalty period any future patents of which the Marconi Company may have the use. If the government should adopt a system dispensing with any patents owned exclusively by the Marconi Company and should cease to use the Marconi patents, it may terminate the royalty period at any time. Subject to this proviso the agreement and royalty period will run for 18 years, and if not terminated within that time to 28 years.

If the agreement and royalty period are not terminated before the end of this latter period the postmaster-general is entitled to the perpetual use, without further payment, of any Marconi patents in use at any of the stations provided in the agreement. During the royalty period, the government undertakes to pay to the company a royalty of 10 per cent of the gross receipts, but no reference is made in the agreement to the subject of rates, with regard to which the government retains a free hand.

AMERICANS ATTEND OPENING OF RHEIMS NEW ATHLETIC PARK

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The splendid new athletic park at Rheims, which owes its existence to the generosity of the Marquis de Polignac, has just held its inauguration ceremony by an important program of sports at which the attendance of a number of American athletes created considerable interest.

The park is the outcome of the earnest desire of the marquis to encourage physical education in France. It is equipped with every imaginable requisite in the way of athletic implements and is considered to be unsurpassed and possibly unequalled anywhere.

Some 12,000 people were present on the opening day, the main interest centering around the performance of the 25 American visitors, who won no less than six out of the 11 main events, and whose display of skill in the various competitions was an object lesson that will not easily be forgotten here.

The sports at Rheims are to be followed immediately by others at Colombes, Paris, organized by the Racing Club of France. Americans were to attend these also, and their participation in these events has been pointed to in the press as an opportunity for French sportsmen to profit by, as the technique and form which their superior training has given them, has been a revelation in the French athletic world.

FRENCH WORKERS ESTIMATED

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—According to the latest estimate, there are 13,000,000 male workers in France and 8,000,000 women workers.

CALCUTTA CENSUS FIGURES REVEAL CURIOUS FEATURE

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India—The census figures have disclosed some extraordinary facts with regard to the population of Calcutta. Perhaps the most extraordinary is that while in Bengal the sexes are about equal in number, in Calcutta, on the other hand, out of a population of 800,007 607,074 were males and only 288,303, or 32.1 per cent, females. Again, although the population of the city increased by 48,271 during the decade, the female population increased by 3103 only.

The explanation of these figures evidently lies in the enormous immigration into Calcutta of male workmen, who, as a general rule, do not bring their wives with them. The absence of the families of these men would also appear to account for the fact that while children under 15 years of age constitute 38 per cent of the population of Bengal, only 22 per cent of the population of Calcutta are children.

With the exception of the Hindus, who increased by 57,649 since the previous census, every class of the population has diminished.

FIRM IN BERLIN IS ADVOCATING 'DAYLIGHT' PLAN

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—An interesting English movement is being taken up with a good deal of interest in Germany, particularly by a large firm at Berlin employing many hundred hands. It is the proposal, made by an English member of Parliament, that the clocks and watches should in summer be advanced one hour.

The change in time, which would be made from April to September, would, it is estimated, provide the working classes with 180 hours of daylight annually, or, at the lowest estimate, six days a year. The early morning hours of daylight would be utilized for an earlier commencement of labor, while on the other hand the work would come to an end an hour earlier in the evening, thus granting an extra hour of daylight, yet detracting nothing from the hours of sleep.

The firm mentioned has been enthusiastically supporting this project for the past two years, and has now established a special propaganda office for the idea, bringing out a pamphlet, "Sehnsucht nach Sonne," in which all the advantages are set forth and the favorable opinions of well-known persons are quoted.

AEROPLANE BUILDING INDUSTRY PROVING GOOD FOR BRISTOL

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISTOL, Eng.—The efforts which Sir George White is making to popularize aviation in England are well known to flying men on both sides of the Atlantic, and in the opinion of this enthusiastic baronet, the science of aviation is likely to receive a great impetus during the coming year.

Speaking recently, at the annual meeting of the Bristol and West of England Aero Club, one of the most important in the country, of which he is president, Sir George said that the British government were undoubtedly intending to make great strides with aeroplaning, as was evidenced by the fact that on Salisbury Plain a large establishment was being set up, with the idea of proceeding on a big scale with the development of aviation in the navy and army.

Sir George also mentioned that the British and Colonial Aeroplane Company, of which he is the chairman, have received orders from no fewer than eight governments for building aeroplanes. At the present time, the industry is in such a flourishing condition that the company had between 200 and 300 men engaged in carrying on the building of aeroplanes. That, after a start of about 18 months only, was very encouraging and it looked as if it was an industry, that was going to be a very large one in the city of Bristol in the future.

NON-POLITICAL, SAYS DR. SOLF

(Special to the Monitor)

CAPETOWN, Cape Colony—The German colonial secretary, Dr. Solf, who is paying a visit to Cape Colony accompanied by his wife, has been interviewed by a representative of the Cape Times, to whom he explained that his visit was entirely non-political, though naturally he would study the question of establishing advantageous relations between the Union and German Southwest Africa. Dr. Solf gave it to be understood that Asiatic labor would shortly be imported into the latter.

MANSFIELD IS GROWING

(Special to the Monitor)

MANSFIELD, England—The mayor of Mansfield, T. Hall, planted two trees from Sherwood forest in the recreation ground on the anniversary of the town's coming of age as a borough. Mansfield is now the second largest city in the county of Nottinghamshire. During the last 21 years the population has increased from 16,500 at the census of 1901 to 38,000 at the present time.

CHURCHILL SPEECH RECEIVED QUIETLY BY GERMAN PAPERS

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—It may be said that Mr. Churchill's speech on the naval situation, with its many allusions to Germany, was received on the whole quietly by the German press. His speech, as well as those following it, were all quoted verbatim, and the more important criticisms published in the English press were also quoted.

More than usual interest was taken in the question by the Germans, whereas a year or two ago the question of the increase or otherwise of naval defenses left the average German indifferent. The majority of the newspapers, especially Liberal organs, expressed the hope that the race between England and Germany now openly acknowledged will be stopped, and that an understanding, as amicable as conclusive, will be arrived at between the two countries in the near future. Even the Conservatives, with the exception of the extreme pan-German party, would welcome a limitation of armaments.

A number of leading newspapers, including the Vossische Zeitung, declare that the several alterations of comparatively recent date, made in the German navy law and building program are due entirely to the action of Great Britain. In referring to the matter the Vossische Zeitung explained that exactly a year ago the attitude of England during the Agadir incident opened the eyes of every thinking German to the advisability of being prepared for all contingencies in the sole interests of self-defense.

One leading paper refers to Mr. Churchill's speech as being directed more to the colonies than to England and the rest of the world, more especially as the Canadian premier was present in the House at the time. The Berlin Lokal-anzeiger publishes an article by its naval expert, who disputes some of the statistics quoted by the British minister as regards Germany, and declares that others are misleading, whilst other prominent newspapers consider that the figures are unusually correct on the whole.

GIRLS PASS WITH HONORS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—At St. Paul's Girls school, Hammersmith, where prizes were distributed, it was stated that first class honors in the Cambridge higher local examination had been taken by three girls, and second class honors by six girls.

NEW CUSTOM HOUSE AWAITED

(Special to the Monitor)

LIVERPOOL, England—There is now every indication that a new custom house will be built in Liverpool on the vacant portion of the old George's dock, lying between the dock board offices and the Royal Liver building.

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THE HOME FORUM

SHAN TRIBES AND THEIR ELEPHANTS

The following short notes on the Shan and on the marvelous ways of elephants are especially interesting, having been personally recounted by an official of Siam to a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor residing in South Africa.

THE Shan tribes are those who are practically Chinese, living on the borders of Siam and Burma. They wear a type of costume like most high-land tribes, with a sort of criss-cross pattern on them, not unlike tartans and similar to those worn in Japan. While journeying up from the coast, these officials say, they always tethered the elephants head and tail, two by two, sardine wise and always tried to place the couples against a bamboo

clump, protecting their outer side. All night one could hear the crackle of the huge bamboo twigs as the elephants broke them off with their trunks, and then crunched them up as food, with their grinders.

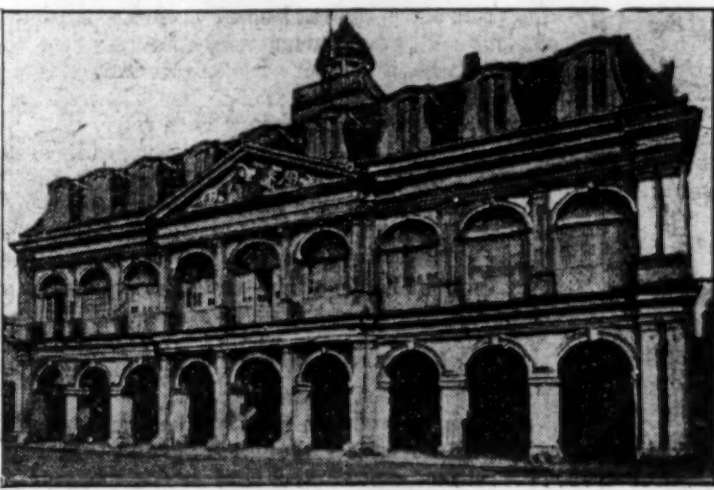
As the party got near the Shan country the natives constantly spoke of the fact that they were nearing "the country where the lovely music is made." One night, while camping "la belle étoile" my informant lay listening to the exquisite strains of what sounded like an organ, only the flute and reed stops being used. Later on he discovered that the strains came from native reed pipes, a curious instrument made

from sections of bamboo, about seven or eight pieces strung together, producing these lovely tones. Whether other European musical ears would agree about the harmony is questionable. Next day while the visitors were being entertained by a local Rajah, both men and women played on similar pipes, or, as the spirit moved them, got up and posed in a sort of dance, singing impromptu words about the great white men "whose salaries were so large and bounty so great."

The Siamese language is curiously monosyllabic, one word sounding like "cow" having about nine meanings, according to the very slight inflections of voice on different parts of the word; one word meaning "near" sounding precisely like one meaning "far."

On one occasion while a party was traveling along a precipitous road with a long string of elephants an absurdly amusing incident occurred, showing the elephant's mental capacity. With every troop of about 20 elephants there are six or eight baby elephants, which run alongside the mothers, even when the latter are loaded with boxes and bales. One day a small elephant ran out of his place and pushed past his elders on the narrow road in order to bump another youngster in the line, who in consequence fell over and rolled down the fairly steep tree-clad slope, knocking against stumps and trees and squealing all the way. His mother, hearing him, left her place in the line and with the trees knocking the boxes she was loaded with off her forehead, while her driver clung on, dashed hard down the slope, elephant fashion, i. e., doubling her hind legs as a sort of sledge to slide down on. She soon overtook her little one, got on the far side, stopped his rolling, pushed her trunk and forehead against him to get him on his feet, then proceeded to push him gently, but firmly, up the 200 yards of slope and having landed him safely back in the line took her place calmly as though nothing had happened. The other elephants all showed their annoyance at the disturbance that she had caused in the line. Needless to say the human onlookers were highly amused over the whole affair.

NEW ORLEANS LOOKS EUROPEAN



SPANISH CABILDO, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

THIS building, the Cabildo, as it is called, from the days when it housed the Spanish court, is further interesting in that it was the place where Louisiana was transferred from France to the United States in 1802. In those days Louisiana was almost anything contiguous with the Mississippi and its branches on the western side, as the immense territory extended to what is now the northern boundary of the United States. Louisiana is also interesting as the land of that new Acadia whither French loyalists from Acadia in Nova Scotia were carried, as was told in the story of Evangeline.

New Orleans itself is perhaps the city of the United States which retains today most of a European quality of the ancient type. The French quarter in New Orleans is still as distinct as the Latin quarter of Paris, in its way, and the stories of George Cable are by no means

out of date. The annual carnival as still carried on in New Orleans is of course an inheritance of the days when the French families of New Orleans sent their children to Paris for their education and these young folk brought back the holiday custom of that city. The first street pageant recorded was in 1827.

In the old court yards of the French quarter are to be found glimpses of Spanish and French life, which transport one to lands across the sea. In the antique stores and restaurants the people are found speaking French in preference to English. One interesting point is that the French quarter though it lies to the north of the rest, that is, apparently up the river, is called "down town." This is because a bend in the Mississippi just here carries the stream due north for a while and north is there downstream.

JEWELLED NOTES IN MUSIC

EACH note in a composition should be polished until it is as perfect as a jewel—as perfect as an Indian diamond—those wonderful scintillating, orbs of light, writes Vladimir de Pachmann in the Etude. In a really great masterpiece each note has its place just as the stars, the jewels of heaven, have their places in their constellations. When a star moves it moves in an orbit that was created by nature.

An artist in jewels in making a wonderful work of art does not toss his jewels together in any haphazard way. He often has to wait for months to get the right ruby, or the right pearl, or the right diamond to fit in the right place. Those who do not know might think one gem just like another, but the artist knows. He has been looking at gems, examining them under the microscope. There is a meaning in every facet, in every shade of color. He sees blemishes which the ordinary eye would never detect.

Finally he secures his jewels and arranges them in some artistic form, which results in a masterpiece. The public does not know the reason why, but it will instantly realize that the work of the artist is in some mysterious way superior to the work of the bungler. Thus it is that the composer thinks spontaneously in selecting the musical jewels for the diadem which is

to crown him with fame. During the process of inspiration he does not realize that he is selecting his jewels with lightning rapidity, but with a highly cultivated artistic judgment. When the musical jewels are collected and assembled he regards the work as a whole as the work of another. He does not realize that he has been going through the process of collecting them. Schubert failed to recollect some of his own compositions only a few days after he had written them.

Red Rose Rent

A picturesque legal ceremony was witnessed lately, when the rent of a red rose was paid to the charity commissioners for the use of St. Olave's grammar school, in Tooley street, says one writing from London. Here free scholarships are maintained for boys and girls, and every midsummer, since 1650, a bunch of crimson roses has passed from hand to hand as rent due, under the lease drawn up 250 years ago, for a term of 500 years.

Those who inflict must suffer, for they see
The work of their own hands, and that
must be
Our chastisement or recompense.
—Shelley.

Oh, make life large! Breathe in the wider air,
Dream universal dreams and make them fair.
Hold far aloft thy clearly blazing light
And let the flight

Of thy free thought be strong to nobly dare.
Oh, make love large! Within its tenderness
Fold every conscious thing to warm and bless.
—Cora Linn Daniels in Book News Monthly.

True Peace

It is a peace without pain, because desiring only what is holy; without anxiety, because it thinks only what is right; without disappointment, because a just work is always successful; without sorrow, because "Great peace have they which love Thy law, and nothing shall offend them"; and without terror, because the God of all battles is its guard.—Ruskin (Fors Clavigera).

George Meredith to His "Little Man"

Letters of George Meredith printed in Scribner's magazine include fatherly lines to his young son. In one he says: "Be careful not to have any larks in the train. Only fools do that. As much fun as you like, but no folly. Look out for Ely cathedral, just before you get to Ely station. At Cambridge you will see the four towers of 'King's' chapel, built by Cardinal Wolsey."

Below is a longer extract: "All your playthings, your theater, books, etc., are put away, but you can get at them easily when you return. You can imagine how glad I shall be to hear your voice again in this neighborhood; and if I were not working very hard, I should find the place too dull to live in, without you. Shall I hear at Christmas, that you have been learning, and have got a little more friendly with your Latin grammar? Mind you don't waste your time. If you do your best, I shall be satisfied. Tell me the names of the boys you play with most, and what fellows you think are the best. . . . God bless my dear little man, prays his loving papa."

Making Their Mark

How can a man sign his name 18 times at once in such a way that each signature shall be written in ink, and shall be as incontestably genuine as if it were the sole product of the writer's pen? This problem, says The Literary Digest, has been solved by the invention of the "signograph," which so greatly bridges the labor of the official who has to sign checks, bonds or other documents by the hundred, that he can turn them off at the rate of several thousand an hour.

The machine is an American device, and Europe, accustomed to hear of marvelous financial operations in this country, is regaled with an account of it by Jacques d'Isier, written in La Nature. He says:

"The slightest movement of the 'monitor' penholder is repeated simultaneously by all the reservoir pens. Thus the signature that it traces on the tablet is transmitted automatically to the papers or documents arranged under each of the pens."

"If these papers have been properly placed, the 16 or 20 signatures occupy on the 16 or 20 documents the exact place that the writer would have chosen for them. The operator then turns with his left hand a crank that actuates an endless chain and . . . a new set of documents to be signed take their places under the pens."

"The machines are made in two models, which differ only in their sizes and the number of their pens. . . . Their efficiency evidently depends on the rapidity of the signer and that of his assistant. . . . One man has signed his name 14,000 times in eight hours; two officers of another concern have been able to affix both their signatures to 7,000 bonds in five hours, working together. But the record is held by a New York financier who signed 6,000 pieces in 38 minutes."

Queensland University

Remarkable facilities are being offered by the University of Queensland for the pursuit of higher studies. First, the fees are remarkably low, amounting only to 10 guineas per year, except in the case of students in science and engineering who pay an additional 6 guineas for laboratory work. Second, a free university education, in the shape of scholarships, is offered every year to those possessed of particular talent. A scholarship relieves the student of all fees, and, in addition, he receives from the government a sum of £32 per annum (in the case of local students £26). There are at present in the university 40 such scholars. After next year there will always be 60. Students may enter with or without matriculation, but the matriculation student alone has the privilege of taking his degree.

Yalevard, Jr.—Rah, rah, rah, pa. Rah, rah, rah, ma. I'm halfback on the varsity team!

Yalevard, Sr.—Yes, so I heard; and all the way back with your studies.—"Life."

Picture Puzzle



What facial expression?
ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE
Tartar.

England to America

Nor force nor fraud shall sunder us!
O ye
Who north or south, or east or western lands,
Native to noble sounds, say truth for truth,
Freedom for freedom, love for love, and God.

For God, O ye who in eternal youth speak with a living and creative food This universal English, and do stand Its breathing book, live worthy of that grand
Heroic utterance—parted, yet a whole,
Far, yet unsevered,—children brave and free
Of the great mother tongue, and yet shall be
Lords of an empire wide as Shakespeare's,
Sublime as Milton's immortal theme,
And rich as Chaucer's speech, and 'Air as Spenser's dream.

—Sydney Dobell.

Believed the Same Way

There is a story told of Drs. Chalmers and Stewart, who argued on the street corner on some knotty point of theology until it was time to separate, when one of them remarked: "You will find my views very well put in a certain tract," of which he gave the title. Upon which, to his surprise, his antagonist replied: "Why, I wrote that tract myself."—Argonaut.

When 'tis day
To Thee we may bring
A heart unsullied bring.
—Goethe.

SERVING OTHERS AND BEING SERVED

DR. MARIA MONTESSORI holds that no individual is free until he is independent; that he who is served is limited, and one of her first lessons to children is to make them independent of the service of older persons in small ways. They learn to wash their faces and brush their hair, and the very furniture of the "child house" is made so light that the little tots can move it about.

Perhaps such a thought as this was included in the reasoning which drove Count Tolstol to the fields to labor with his peasant dependents. He may have seen the form of dishonesty which the artificial conditions of modern life impose. It is probable that deep analysis of human consciousness shows that the great reason why young women choose to endure the hardships of factory life rather than enter household service is because this question of serving or being served is held in modern society to mark a definite line between class and class. There follows from this arbitrary division of labor a sense on the part of those who are served that they are a superior order of beings, lifted artificially

above the need of taking thought for their bodily wants. Men who were indeed superior to bodily conditions would indeed be a superior order of creation; but riches only makes men appear to be so; since all humanity is still seen to be dependent on food and shelter and clothing. Therefore this artificial class distinction based as it is ultimately on an illusion of superiority to the material and lower needs tends to set class against class.

Men know in their hearts that these flimsy outward differences are not true standards of judgment. One hour of common disaster proves them to be such. Here is the secret of class antagonism: on the one side those who shrink from admitting their common humanity with the men and women whom they fancy stained by toil, on the other, those men and women who know themselves unstained by the outward marks of their

work, and know that however else they should be judged it certainly is not on such a basis as that.

In older days the mistress of the house labored with her maids, and the master with his men on the farms. This logical recognition of the common debt to these homely duties made social conditions far more equitable than they are today. Certainly those who understand something of the human need should strive to stand firmly against these artificial distinctions in their own thought, and recognize honestly that no piece of work, the fruits of which they not only enjoy but think indispensable, can be beneath them in any honest sense. Let work and the fruits thereof be one. Let this philosophical basis of the labor question be perceived and admitted by all and the agitations of this hour will be calmed in frank recognition of common humanity. When we shrink from a barrel of refuse and think ourselves too dainty to have contact with such a thing, let us remember that a few hours ago some of those fragments lay on our dinner plate and we ate of them with gusto.

There's nothing so becomes a man as modest stillness and humility.—Shakespeare.

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Dictionary Study

For two or three years I carried a small English dictionary in my pocket. I never looked at it, however, except when on railroad journeys, and on long walks which I delighted to take into the surrounding country, says a writer in the Atlantic. In this way, I read the dictionary through word by word, from cover to cover, three or four times, not to mention the more important words, which received special attention and were reinvestigated in larger dictionaries.

Existence was all a feeling, not yet shaped into a thought. Nevertheless into a thought, nay, into an action, it must be shaped.—Carlyle.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, August 10, 1912

The Business Situation

THERE is yet no indication of any material industrial recession or slackening in the business pace which daily has been growing more accelerated. So far as reports of volume of commerce are concerned there is little left to be wished for by business interests. A firmer tendency in money rates is a further indication of the forward movement, for larger funds are now required in mercantile channels. Prices of steel products, leather, wool, beef and many other commodities have been steadily advancing, and the prospects are that they will go still higher. This means greater profits to many producers and is an accurate index of the growing demand on the part of consumers. But with all the advantage worked by price advances to those directly concerned as producers, it is the one regrettable development of the business situation. The high cost of living is already a serious problem for all consumers and with the increasing commodity prices the question becomes all the more grave. It is in fact the most important of all economic problems now confronting mankind. Higher prices will make greater immediate returns for producers and manufacturers but in the long run they, too, must share the burden which the consequent increased cost of living entails.

Statesmen, economists and business interests in general should address themselves most seriously to this cost of living question. Much has been said about it already, but it seems to be no nearer solution than it was when advancing prices first began to attract attention. The trouble has been variously ascribed to the tariff, the trusts, the middleman, the increased supply of gold, and to general extravagance on the part of the people. But these at most are only contributory in effect. The trouble is deeper seated and it is world wide. The law of supply and demand must be reckoned with. The population has been growing more rapidly by far than the world's agricultural output. Therein lies the most vital factor of the entire situation. The remedy for the high cost of living will be found when the world once more is enabled to produce a per capita wealth as great as that of a decade or two ago. The American continent offers the greatest opportunity to accomplish this result. If this country were to follow the example set by other lands in producing from its soil as large an amount per acre cultivated as is produced in nearly all of the older countries the cost of living would be reduced immediately. Then there are vast stretches of land on the American continent that have never seen the plow. These could be brought under cultivation, and they should be. The excellent crop outlook for this year offers temporary relief. The future must be considered. The resources are at hand. It is our privilege and duty to make the best use of them.

"See America" Is Much Better

THE amended appellation of the "See America First" movement has the merit of reflecting the native common sense of the country. It simply asks that Americans and all others bent upon sightseeing shall see America. When they shall see it is made secondary in importance to their seeing it sometime. They are asked to see it, and to see it as it should be seen, and to see it as soon as convenient, and to see it in a receptive and appreciative mood, but they are not asked to turn their backs upon any other country in order that they may see it. Out of this new and improved attitude of thought has grown an association of great promise and unlimited possibilities which bears the better name of "See America."

In Chicago next October is to be held a convention under the auspices of this association for the purpose of promoting the "See America" movement. This gathering will be composed of representatives of all the interests in the country concerned in the promotion of tourist travel. Invitations will be sent to the President, to leading public men, to prominent people in all departments of activity. The railroad and hotel people will naturally be prominently identified with it. There and then will be enunciated with authority the policy that the association intends to pursue, but this may be anticipated now to the extent, at least, of saying that it will be a policy to which all liberal-minded Americans can subscribe. It will frankly and perhaps emphatically lay down the proposition that America should be seen by all lovers of the beautiful, the picturesque and the grand, but it will take the broad ground that nobody will be unfitted for sightseeing in America who has, or who has not, seen Europe, Asia, Africa or Australia first. In other words, it is not going to make a particle of difference to the "See America" association whether people shall see America first or afterward, so long as they see it. America has a story to tell that all humanity should hear; it has pictures to present that all humanity should see. Its mountains and valleys, its prairies and its plains, its lakes and river courses, are marvelously rich in scenery. Let tourists go first where they will—there is a beautiful world open to them—only let them not fall into the error of supposing that they can see this beautiful world without seeing America.

For many, many years the tide of immigration has been westward, the tide of tourist travel has been eastward. It is but natural, perhaps, that the birthplaces of the fathers and mothers should at some time or other claim the fealty of their children. But there is no good reason why the exchange should not be more nearly even and equal in the future. There are indications now that it is going to be. Peoples and races are going to mingle more and more with the increasing facilities and comforts of travel. It is far from being unreasonable to hold that the European who sees so many Americans should see America also. He can never know Americans well until he knows more about their country. The better he knows them both, and the better they know him and his country, the better will it be for the peace and prosperity and happiness of the world at large. "See America" has the true ring to it. It will not of itself prevent anybody from seeing anything and everything else that is good anywhere and everywhere else on the globe. It is an invitation that may be extended without offense, that should be accepted without hesitation.

It would seem as if conspirators might have learned before this that the qualities of the conspirator are, the qualities of the informer.

Find a Progressive Tailor

FOR MANY years before Carlyle gave the world "Sartor Resartus," and through all the years since, the relation of clothes to man, society and government was, and has continued to be, a subject of ever-recurring discussion and interest. It also has been, and continues to be, a pet theory with many that man—civilized man—will never be very much different from what he has been and from what he is, taking him in a worldly and general way, until a complete revolution is brought about in his attire. The people who cling to this theory claim now, as they always have, that man in conventional trousers, waistcoat and coat is the most complete failure esthetically the world has ever known. If men could only see themselves in a true artistic light, say these theorists and critics, they would fall upon each others' bosoms and weep bitter tears of mortification.

This is probably true. When reasonable men are induced to consider the matter thoughtfully and seriously, they freely confess that modern attire has a tendency to make spectacles of them. Few men can look at an ancient in a tunic and mantle without entertaining a great, if unexpressed, longing; few men can look at an ancestor of the eighteenth century without regretting the passing of the buckled shoes, the stockings, the knee breeches, the clawhammer coat, the cocked hat. Most men would go back to the old styles, if they could; that is, if they dared. Not one of them has the moral courage to take the initiative. More than that, there are no radical or progressive tailors.

In no line of human activity has conservatism taken such deep root as in the tailoring business, and this has to do with the tailoring business that turns out one suit or a thousand suits at a time. True, there are differences in material, in colors, and in shades, and true there are constant changes in cuts; but trousers and waistcoats and coats today are, in general shape and appearance, just what they were a hundred years ago, what they are likely to be a thousand years hence. They have to be. Don't blame the tailor any more than you blame the wearer. It required centuries for man to wean himself from the tunic; the decline of the knee breeches spanned the renaissance; in all probability remote ages from now a grizzled Alaskan, standing on what is left of the Gatun dam, will spy men clothed in trousers, waistcoats and coats of nineteenth century style aeroplaning back and forth between the United States of Asia and slowly awakening America.

The excuse for all that is said here is to be found in the fact that men, clothed as they are—spectacles as they are in the sight of the truly esthetic—are criticizing the prevailing styles in women's wear. Women are progressive. Dressmakers are progressive. At all events, they are courageous and adventurous. But men, in matters of dress and tailors—well, the least said the better.

Belting Boston

ALL LARGE urban communities, for a maximum service in transportation both of passengers and freight, need transit lines circumscribing the city as well as those radial routes that are naturally the first to be built. Ever since thoroughgoing study of the problems of Greater Boston began it has been apparent that it was only a matter of time when, of necessity, pressure would force square facing of this issue; and successive recommendations of expert advisers have fixed beyond dispute the theoretical desirability of the plan. Something practical is now to be done by the port directors who, on taking up their duties, at once saw the need of a connecting system if the dock terminals and shipping betterments which they projected were to be operated at anything like their potential maximum service.

Hence it is gratifying to learn that by negotiations with the New Haven road the port directors have secured certain concessions in connection with the Midland division which they believe will be the beginning of an arrangement that in due time will include other links of that system, the Boston & Maine and the Boston & Albany. It may be recalled that in the plans of the Grand Trunk for operation of its prospective connection with Boston, authorized by the last Legislature, there also is provision for encircling branch lines turning north and south at Arlington and running to East Boston and Milton, as well as for the terminal route to the heart of the city.

The port directors are busy with a corps of surveyors planning for the connections that they wish to see effected between roads already operating; and with anything like sensible handling of the problem by public and by corporation officials, five years hence Boston should be in far better shape for movement of its business and its population than it is now.

SCARCELY has the excitement subsided west of Cape Maisi than it starts up again, with a roar, east of it. The Cubans today are considerably wiser than they were before the negro revolt in Oriente province, and probably far better prepared for the coming presidential election than they would have been otherwise. When the moment arrives that will see the island suddenly placed on the great highway of the world's traffic by the opening of the Panama canal, the Cubans may be expected to have sufficiently matured, politically, to avoid the repetition of acute disorders which under the new conditions might take on much more of an international aspect than what would be possible now. But how will Haiti and Santo Domingo fit in with the new order of things? If the financial surveillance by the United States has made revolutions in Santo Domingo difficult it has not by any means suppressed them. It seems to have had the unwelcome effect, by closing other avenues, of encouraging the rebel elements in the traditional policy of seeking support from Haiti. It is evident that the prolonged revolutionary crisis in Santo Domingo reflects exactly this unfortunate situation which, owing to the boundary dispute with Haiti, facilitating vastly the support sought by the anti-Victoria revolution, in reality makes one problem of the Haitian and the Dominican.

Trustworthy reports recently described the situation in Santo Domingo as becoming rapidly acute, and if the sudden elimination of President Cincinnatus Leconte of Haiti, under the ruins of his palace, is actually, as rumors have it, part of the coming to an issue of the Dominican revolution and the boundary dispute, it would seem that an opportune moment had arrived for the state department to consider the extension of the financial surveillance over Santo Domingo in a manner to embrace the entire situation as it now presents itself. What is wanted is the same degree of finality

Caribbean Responsibilities

implied by the Platt amendment concerning order in Cuba. Not until the United States shall have secured that ascendancy which, as recently demonstrated, expresses itself in friendly cooperation dispensing with actual intervention, as in the past, will the island of Hispaniola and its French as well as its Spanish speaking inhabitants adjust themselves to the new and broader exigencies of the canal route which they look out upon, and not until the Monroe doctrine is likewise interpreted in its broader significance can Haitians and Dominicans be brought to realize their responsibilities and seize their unique chances.

THE whole world is adjusting or rather readjusting itself to changed relations in many essential things and at such a period what must be sought is not the dislocation but the arrangement of society. That this readjustment, whether in spiritual matters or in those that have to do with the immediate impressions, causes misunderstanding, wild statements and too much purely personal resentment, everybody knows that thinks. This that we say is shown in what is called, not always without malice, the feeling between classes, though where those classes respectively begin or end no one is able to say, except those allies, the persons that think nothing ought to be changed and the persons that think everything ought to be destroyed. That class feeling exists is a fact that can be admitted without defending or attacking it, but the fact that it exists, that it is harbored by thousands apparently without the power to take a detached view of political questions, is a reason and an imperative one why those that write and speak on public questions ought to exercise the severest self-repression and above all to submit to the closest scrutiny anything that they purpose to state as a fact.

Let us not be afraid to discipline the sympathies, lest in the heated contemplation of an immediate and seeming result we quite lose sight of the cause. At this moment the press and the periodicals are full of articles, a great part of which bear on the political and economic questions of the day and it is to be regretted that some of these betray an utter inability to distinguish between sympathy and understanding. Writers that by training and education ought to display the greatest temperance in statement and scruple in stating facts, seem cheerfully to have bidden goodby to both. In the meantime the powder keg stands receptive. Speakers, whose patent duty it is to put the strictest bounds on their speech, seem incapable of a responsible patriotism that shall hold out no encouragement to the lawless and those unhappy men whose opinions are trimmed to any hatred that falls in with theirs. So much is this encouraged that it well nigh seems as though law must be some reproach, some sort of diminution of manhood's dignity.

At a time when the people sorely need the service of integrity and intellect, let us hope that at least those that write will not forget the obedience that they owe to honesty and temperance, quite irrespective of personal advancement, quite irrespective of the deference that we all love to see paid to our own views. Writers that refuse this obedience or forget it, will have inflicted wounds on society, not healed them.

EVEN a political neophyte must see that the events of the recent Chicago Progressive convention have marked a new epoch in woman's relation to practical politics in the United States. The impulse and necessity of competition must force the Republican and Democratic party managers to ultimate concessions that they were not willing to make a few weeks ago. A party that indorses equal suffrage—for whites—that permits women to share in drafting its platform, to second the nomination of its presidential candidate, and to have four representatives on its national campaign committee, and that enlists the sort of folk that Mr. Roosevelt has following him, is hardly likely to be treated precisely as other "third" parties have been which some time ago admitted women to party councils.

While it is true that Miss Addams and her associates are acting entirely as individuals and by their alliance with the Progressive party in no way commit organizations of women to which they belong, on the other hand they have an influence which it will be folly to discount; and the party's platform in its references to protection of woman against economic exploitation cannot but attract women to the support of the candidate; to moral support where that is the sole recourse, and to use of the vote where voting is permitted.

Even prior to the Progressive convention at Chicago the Democratic party leaders had decided to organize women sympathizers and adherents and use the unquestioned influence of women in shaping verdicts of men voters. Mrs. Woodrow Wilson naturally is to be the titular head of this organization. Women are doubly zealous in advocacy of the Socialist party's cause. Consequently it is safe to hazard the statement that the 1912 presidential campaign will not be as dominantly masculine as its predecessors have been.

FORMER PRESIDENT ELIOT of Harvard, in his comment on the progressive and modern point of view of the new Emperor of Japan, might have particularized by saying that he was the husband of but one wife and that his imperial household would be run upon quite a different basis from that of his father. The children of China's greatest personality, Sun Yat Sen, recently arrived on the Pacific coast where they are to take supplementary courses educating them for a share in the broader and ampler national life which their father has done much to make possible. They are offspring of a union that is western and Christian in its idealism; and they will return to China to aid in promoting the downfall of a system of family life that enables Yuan Shi Kai, for instance, to be a polygamist.

Here are personal cases illustrating a change in oriental conceptions of woman and of marriage that, when popularized and embodied in current codes of family ethics, will mean a radical transformation in the outlook of millions of persons. Anxious for the good will and respect of nations with a monogamic ideal of marriage, nations that have been wont to follow other systems and that have subordinated woman, are now coming over to the western code, for policy's sake if for no other reason. But higher motives than policy govern the wisest of oriental statesmen.

Public Writing

Women and Politics

Monogamic Family Becoming General